The Independent.

"BUT AS WE WERE ALLOWED OF GOD TO BE PUT IN TRUST WITH THE GOSPEL, EVEN SO WE SPEAK, NOT AS PLEASING MEN BUT GOD, WHICH TRIETH OUR HEARTS."

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GRANT.

A RHYME FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

BY WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH.

An honest man—a man without pretense,
Modest, but brave—though silent, full of sense;
His lightest fancies are substantial facts,
And his best thoughts translate themselves in acts:
No fogs of doubt obstruct his steady gaze,
No vague, dim shadow looming through the haze,
But all stands out clear, sharp, and well-defined
Before the earnest challenge of his mind—
A mind that, in beginnings, sees the ends,
Explores, compares, weighs, gauges, comprehends,
And with a force resistless as the tides
Shapes to results whatever it decides:
A clear, cool brain, well-balanced and compact,
That in to-day's discerns to-morrow's acts,
And, fruitful in resource, to all its needs
Measures the succor that must come in deeds:
A calm and lofty courage, that can cope
With direct perils, hoping against hope;
Patience that tires not, and an iron will,
Tenacious, stubborn, and persistent still,
That naught can swerve from its one grand design
To fight it out—and conquer—"on this line,"
From even disaster wrestling full success,
As in the conflicts of "The Wilderness,"
And making all things to his purpose bend
Till "Appomattox" brings the glorious end:
Such are the traits that mark our CHOSEN MAN—
Note him, oh, world! and "match him, if you can!"

Where'er the thunders of his cannon pealed,
Rebellion to its fortressed center reeled;
Where'er his banners blazed along the war,
They marked the path of Victory's bloody car,
Till, one by one, before his legions, fell
Treason's strongholds, though deemed impregnable;
Its proudest chiefs his mastery confest,
And bowed, submissive, every haughty crest,
And the rent Union was again restored
By LINCOLN'S faith and GRANT'S victorious sword.

Now—when the Hate that struck at Freedom's life
Like a leashed hound stands panting for the strife,
And perjured zealots of the bad "lost cause"
Trample on justice and defy the laws,
Kill, torture, ravage, till the very rules
Reek with their burnings and their butcheries;
Now—when the Nation needs, her course to guide,
The same strong Hand that broke Rebellion's pride,
The strenuous Will that never swerved nor bent,
But held its purpose to its first intent;
The loyal Heart, to Duty ever true,
That by just means doth noble ends pursue—
They are all ready—Heart, and Will, and Hand—
To do the work her patriots may demand:
To shield the weak, the lawless to restrain,
The Treason crush that lifts its head again;
Back to their kennels scourge the "Ku-Klux Klan,"
And the law's ægis throw o'er every man,
Till right prevail and wrong and outrage cease,
And, to his prayer responsive, "Give us peace!"
The Land shall cry, GRANT—VICTORY—AND PEACE!

D. D.

BY PRESIDENT MERRICK, OF OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

WHY do we confer this title? Not to indicate office or calling, but to point out those deemed worthy of special honor. Saying nothing of the method of selecting candidates for the honor, and admitting that some of the very best of men wear the title, may we not inquire whether the use of titles of honorary distinction among Christians, and especially Christian ministers, is altogether compatible with the teaching of Christ upon this subject? for he has made it a matter of special discourse. Let us look at his words. Having warned his disciples against several of the faults of the Scribes and Pharisees—among these their love of honorable distinction, especially of being "called of man Rabbi, Rabbi"—he said to them: "But be not ye called Rabbi; for one is your master (diaskalos, teacher), even Christ; and all ye are brethren." Read Matthew xxiii., 5, 12.

That the title *rabbi* was used in the sense of *doctor*, as we use this word in our titles of doctor of divinity and doctor of laws, and as it was originally used in the medical profession, cannot be doubted Says Campbell, in speaking of the equivalency of the terms rabbi and diaskalos, "as the former does not literally signify teacher, which the latter does, their equivalency must arise solely from the ordinary application of them as titles of respect to men of learning; and in this view the English word *doctor* is adapted equally to the translation of both." Again, having shown that the terms rabbi and diaskalos are used with a similar signification, he says of the latter: "It is, indeed, evident to me that in the ordinary Hellenistic use it corresponds nearly to the English word *doctor*. Both are honorary titles, expressive of the qualifications of the persons to whom they are given; both are literary titles, that relate to no other sort of merit but learning; and both are conferred with certain ceremonies, which we call graduation, by those who are solemnly accounted the proper judges." In Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible we have: "Rab, rabbin, etc., a name of dignity among the Hebrews, given to masters and doctors." In Rees's Cyclopedia, "Rabbi, or rabbin, a doctor of the Jewish law." In the New American Cyclopedia, "Rabbi, a title of honor bestowed on the doctors of the Jewish law since the first century before Christ." Indeed, all writers use "Jewish rabbi" and Jewish "doctor" as synonymous terms. The later Jewish writers say that the title of rabbi was conferred with much ceremony, including the delivery of a key and table-book, the imposition of hands, and the proclamation of the title. "From this practice," says Campbell, "sprang literary titles in Christian universities, to which there is nothing similar in all pagan antiquity, either Greek or Roman, but to which the Jewish custom above mentioned bears an evident and close analogy."

Allow the title *doctor* does not now command all the submission and reverence which the title *rabbi* did in the time of Christ, and that the command is not to be followed "in the slavery of the letter," still, has this teaching of Christ no bearing upon its use? What is Christ condemning, if not the love of honorary distinction? And what the lesson he would inculcate, if not humility and Christian brotherhood? "His design was," says Valpy, "to root out of the minds of the apostles that pharisaical vanity which decked itself out in such high honors and titles; and especially to keep them all on a level among themselves, that the whole glory of the Christian scheme might redound to Him whose it was." Says Campbell, in reference to the design of Christ in this teaching: "A fondness for title, a solicitude about precedence, or an affectation of being distinguished by such outward marks of reverence, are evidently condemned by him as of a kind of earthly ambition, unbecoming the meekness and humility of his disciples, and that merited deference to the Divine authority which they ought ever to maintain." "Christ," says Olshausen, on this passage, "follows up his denunciations of pharisaic vanity by exhorting all his disciples to be humble. No one among them should allow himself to be called by the names *rabbi*, *father*, *master*."

That this teaching of Christ has *some* bearing upon the question of honorary titles among Christians none can deny. Whatever of bearing it has, is it in favor of or against their use? My own conviction is clear that it is against it; and, with not very limited opportunities for observation in reference to their use, I am most profoundly impressed with its wisdom. Others think differently. "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind."

A TRIP TO THE NEW DOMINION.

BY REV. J. E. RANKIN.

For several weeks we had kept in our pocket-book a little card, with certain cabalistic symbols on it, entitling ourselves and family—the only proper interpretation of a man—to a trip to St. John, N. B., and return, on one of the boats of "The International Steamship Company." Knowing that it was safely there, and that, whenever we said the word, we might transfer ourselves, bag and baggage, from the hot zone of a Boston August to a Bay of Fundy fog-bank, we plodded on till the last week in the month, when, one Monday morning, after a Sunday that spoiled much clerical linen, we found ourselves, "heirs and assigns," snugly on board *The New England*, Capt. Field, bound for the New Dominion. This is the rather pretentious title with which the British Queen designates her family of provinces on this side of the Atlantic. It embraces the Canadas, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward, and Newfoundland; and is an effort to bind together in one little bodies, some of which were already feeling certain centripetal influences from the grand movement of the Great Republic, and were in danger of being swallowed up. In this sisterhood Nova Scotia takes her place very ungracefully, looking longingly toward our own country, and is really making quite an exhibition of the "spirit of '76." Bating the fact that the confederation is pressed upon them imperially, it brings the various provinces united several new privileges. They choose their own lieut.-governors, instead of receiving them from the Crown. The same is true of the senate, or executive council, as it was formerly called. The governor-general of the whole dominion is appointed by the Imperial Government, while the lower branch of the Parliament is elected as before.

Boston Harbor, out of which *The New England* is fast paddling us, is as beautiful as ever. There are the same green islands, with Apple Island lifting up her graceful elms as queen; the forts, within which, as Tennyson has it, is

"the cob-web woven across the cannon's throat,"

shaking

"its threaded tears in the wind,"

in one of which the rebel Stephens—not the cannon's throat; would it had been! there was room enough—ruminated over the changing fortunes of war; the shores lined with warehouses and dwellings, and finally sweeping in graceful curves to the water's edge; and, at last, the forest of shipping—second growth, alas!—mostly coasters and fishing-vessels, anchored, or tugged or tacking up into the harbor. It is a beautiful sight, though seen for the hundredth time.

Let us go into the pilot-house. That tall, gaunt, Yankee-visaged, good-natured, talkative gentleman, with weather-beaten Panama, is the pilot. He is a red-hot Republican. What he says he drives homes and clenches on the other side. We are perfectly welcome here. Compass, log-book, beacons, lights, reefs, headlands—whatever you interrogate him about, he is ready with an answer. He likes company, and he knows the coast as well as sixteen years of service can make him acquainted with it. The sky and water are clear and blue. Along the distant shore you see a narrow fringe of snow, where the surf is breaking. Far off to your left, still ahead, is the Isle of Shoals.

We took along with us, for variety—to intersperse among the eating, and sleeping, and sight-seeing, and talking—a copy of Henry Ward Beecher's "Norwood"; and now, while the pilot is taking his nap, let us sit here, with the wide waters beneath us, and read. For the benefit of future editions of the work, we have put penciled notes in the margin, as we have progressed. For example, on p. 2 we find the following: "On the east rise successive masses of the *White* Mountains, seemingly close at hand." This is from Bellevue, or Prospect Hill, back of St. Albans. The White Mountains must be from 80 to 100 miles from this point, and must be wholly invisible from this elevation, even could the eye reach them. The Green Mountains are near at hand. A little to the south is Mansfield, and, still further, Camel's Hump. Mr. Beecher is a great naturalist and a close observer. Yet, he says of the *genus homo*, in its early stages, p. 50: "For *months* little Rose lay sleeping for the greatest part of the time, folded up in the finest wool." If it had been *weeks*, it would have answered better to the specimens of incipient manhood or womanhood with which we have been conversant. Possibly, the earlier Puritan infants might have lain quiescent and dormant for months; but not the Young American of to-day. But this is not reading.

We are hardly at our book before a private message, signifying *dinner*, from the steward of the boat, and the gentleman to whose courtesy and kindness we are especially indebted, has reached us; and we find ourselves duly seated at a table, having upon it the largest variety of meats, and vegetables, and fruits. Indeed, we know of no better sea-side hotel or boarding-house than this same *New England*. Never were there more attentive and obliging waiters, or a richer larder; and the clear, bracing air was sure to furnish the best of appetites. Sea-sick! No. We pay a regular contribution to the Seamen's Friend Society, and Old Neptune never interferes with us.

We reached Portland—the Phœnix City—at 4 o'clock, and had an hour to see its beautiful streets. There we took on board the hero-governor, for whom the people of Maine have just rolled up their largest majority on record. He deserves it. Plain, modest, unassuming, and yet capable, scholarly, hero, statesman as he is, Maine ought to serve herself with him this year, and then give him to the nation. His unaffected simplicity, the impression he made upon all, men, women, and children, prove that he is the people's favorite—that their instinct is right again, as in the case of President Lincoln. Enlisting in the army from the chair of a college professor, he was in twenty-six pitched battles, was many times severely wounded, was the only officer promoted on the field during the war, and had the happy fortune to receive the surrender of the rebel Gen. Lee. He spoke very seriously, if not anxiously, and yet hopefully, of the issues of this campaign; and felt sure that, not for his sake, but for the sake of the cause, his own Maine would increase her majority over the last year. At Eastport, the next day, he left us in a rain, while the citizens were firing a salute in his welcome. To take such a man by the hand, and to talk with him respecting the great questions of the day, was worth a trip to St. John.

There was not a little political discussion on board the boat. There were New Dominion people, discussing their political troubles and our own. One valiant "Old Covenanter" from Boston showed good pluck in defending us against an antagonist very positive and profane. We were surprised afterward to hear him undertake to vindicate the practice of singing only the Scotch Psalms; nor would he become a citizen among us, because our Constitution did not recognize the government of Jesus, we were not peculiar. He could be a citizen nowhere!

The coast of Maine is admirably provided with lighthouses, and bells, and steam-whistles; so that, keeping, as the pilots do, an accurate log of each trip, the boats never delay on account of fogs, however dense. It was interesting to examine the record of different trips, and note the time between the same places on different days, with different winds and tides. We approached St. John in a heavy fog, on Tuesday P. M. For two hours the sea had been rather rough; so much so that Neptune's tax-gatherers were collecting tribute from not a few of the passengers. In spite of the heavy fog, hundreds of people were at the dock when we reached it. The city is located on rising ground, built mostly of wood, with few public edifices of note. Out of the city are fine gentlemen's residences; but, within, we saw few houses, besides the bishop's palace, where we should quite like to live! There is a small Congregational church there, which Dr. Kirk was interested in helping plant; and, the Sabbath previous to our visit, Dr. Wilkes, of Montreal, occupied the pulpit.

We drive some six miles back into the country, through fine farms, with poor farm-horses, over an excellent road. The social habits of the people are of the free sort; not all of them teetotalers! On our return, we had one of the editors of *The Daily Journal* for company, who had been up the river to Fredericton, and who was quite enamored of his whole trip. We happen to know that this is true also of the congressional commission that lately visited the *New Dominion* to look after our fishing interests; and that some of them are planning to try boarding there with their families another season. As, by some kind interposition, the force of the "cabalistic symbols" aforesaid in our possession is not exhausted, we propose to do the same ourselves.

MATERIALISM VERSUS SPIRITUALISM.

BY REV. SAMUEL T. SPEAR, DD.

THEORETICAL Materialism asserts that matter and its forces constitute the sum of all existence and power. It is, consequently, a system of absolute skepticism in relation to the doctrine of a spiritual and personal God, and equally so in respect to the *soul*-life of man. Every form of existence is material. Spirit is a mere fancy, without any foundation in fact. Both morals and religion, so far as they are grounded upon the assumption of spiritual existence, are simply delusions. These are the propositions of Theoretical Materialism. Over against them are placed those of *Theoretical* Spiritualism, which, admitting the reality of matter and its forces, also affirms the reality of a personal God and of a finite, conscious soul made in the image of that God, with all the corollaries of responsibility, character, duty, and destiny which flow from these fundamental ideas. No two systems can be more unlike in their nature, or more so in their influence. The faith of the world has long since settled the question as to which of these systems is true. With the exception of a few philosophers, so-called—scattered here and there along the track of history, and hardly sufficient in number to form a decent quorum—men have in all ages believed and affirmed the essential doctrines of Spiritualism. Philosophers have reasoned about them, and proved them; and the common mind has accepted them. They are too firmly anchored to be displaced from human thought. Instinct suggests them; our soul-wants demand them; tradition transmits them; and religion, as a universal fact in humanity, constantly appeals to the

We have no the least fear that Materialism, as a simple theorem of the *head*, will ever become the prevalent faith of the world. Men may be *fools* in not accepting it as the true philosophy; yet they are quite willing to take the responsibility of such folly.

Practical Materialism—that which *acts* as if the speculative were true—is a much more common article, and involves a much graver danger. It has many forms; two of which we propose briefly to consider.

The first consists in such a practical ascendancy of our *animal senses* as limits the chief action of thought to *material* things. There is a strong tendency among men toward this form of materialism. What they can see, and hear, and touch, and taste, with the pleasures and pains thereunto annexed, is very apt to be the great field of their mental activity. No one can fail to see the extent to which the forms and objects of thought with most men are graded to this level; and, hence, the extent to which they think and plan within the narrow limit of their senses. This, of course, involves a corresponding exclusion and forgetfulness of those things which are purely *spiritual*, being discernible and appreciable only by faith. In respect to God, the future life, and the doctrine of salvation by Jesus Christ, we must reason to see, and believe to realize. Without this we shall spend life amid the limitations and corruptions of a sensual materialism, overlooking incontestably the grandest and most important things in the universe.

Here, then, is the problem to be solved, and the victory to be won or lost. It is that of rising above our senses, above all the earthly objects which salute us through this medium, and giving free scope to the activity of the *spirit* in its higher powers, functions, and relations. It is that of setting our affection on things above, and not exclusively on things on the earth. It is the problem of looking not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen, and enduring "as seeing him who is invisible." It is the problem of reflective faith so asserting its dominancy over animal sensation as to govern the man.

This victory of spirit over body every man must gain, if he would receive the discipline and acquire the moral tastes which fit the soul for heaven. It is one of the elementary conditions of all piety toward God. Character built exclusively on the objects of sense has too low a basis for such piety. Wanting the divine inspiration, it of necessity wants the divine stamp. It is but a photograph of the material and the temporal. On such a basis one may be a good merchant, a far-seeing banker, a skillful artist, a wise statesman, or a brave fighter; yet he cannot be a Christian, a spiritual follower of God, and an heir of celestial glory. He will not walk himself with questions which perhaps the future, as well as the present, may answer. These matters he will treat as little better than Sabbath-day abstractions, in which he has no interest, and to which he assigns no importance. There is no danger that such a man will be translated by faith. The truth is, he is a practical stranger to the life of religious faith, and to all the impressions made thereby. Sense rules him and ruins him. It is just as important that he should correct this mistake as it is that he should be properly educated for another life.

The *other* form of materialism has its seat in the *physical necessities* which are incident to a bodily life in this earthly sphere. These necessities doom man to toil. He must be a *worker*, or die under the pressure of his own wants. Nature, though rich in her resources, is not spontaneous in all her gifts. She demands labor as the condition of present comfort. The farmer must plow and sow, or he cannot reap. Men must toil to live. Earth must have its multiplied industries that are earthly.

By this arrangement of things we are all confronted with a great practical question. Will we, while subjected to those material necessities which have their basis in our animal nature, and to meet which we must put that nature to the tasks of labor, also lift our thoughts and pursuits to that higher range of interests, relations, and duties which are grounded upon the heaven-born faculties of *spirit*, and which in their ultimate bearing refer to the life that is to come? While driving the physical and animal machinery of time, will we so drive it that the sublimer machinery of spirit shall have full play—working yet not so as to bury the soul in the work? Patiently carrying the burdens of earth, will we submit ourselves to that regimen, celestial and spiritual, which in its altar of prayer, its Sabbath service, its song of praise, and its pious meditation devotes the soul to God and educates it for the skies?

Here is one of the most radical, elementary, and comprehensive questions with which we have to deal. As we decide it, so we fix the complexion of our characters. If we build on animal necessities simply, the superstructure will be like the foundation. Thus building, one may be wiser and smarter than another, just as one horse may run faster than another, or one bird may fly more swiftly than another; yet the wisdom or the smartness will not be any difference in kind, but only in degree. If, on the other hand, we rise above the body, and take in the necessities which have their seat and source in the soul, and then adopt the prescribed laws of God for the government and salvation of a spirit, we shall then walk among the starry lights where man receives his truest culture and fits his spiritual nature for the sublime enjoyments of a holy heaven. Such teachers as Christ and his apostles, and such a book as the Bible, will then be welcome. We shall be able to work and pray at the same time. The occupations, industries, and employments of time will not be our masters. Six days of labor will be no damage to the seventh day of worship. The business of life will not interfere with those pursuits whose prime object is to lay up treasures in heaven. That kind of abstraction and elevation of thought and feeling which is always essential to religious experience will be alike the habit and pleasure of the soul.

To live *in* the body, and yet live *above* it—using its senses, without being limited to their sphere, and also working to supply its wants, without becoming their slave, and thus canceling the supposed antagonism between the cares of time and those of eternity—this is one of the grand victories to be gained in successfully running the great spiritual race of life. It is Spiritualism triumphant over Materialism.

A PARABLE.

FAR in the wood I found a vine, so sweet
Of flower and leaf that, loving it, I staid
To learn its secret. Thick around its feet
Grew thorny briers, and tangled saplings made
On every side of it too dark a shade.
One tendril by a dead branch held. The rest
Were folded like proud arms upon its breast.

The rough wind beat it down: it did not break,
But, lying low until the storm went by,
Lifted its head again. Still it would take
No help; but, shaking off with scornful eye
The dust, rose slowly, looking to the sky,
Borne up by hidden forces of its own,
And stood again erect, a vine, alone.

Far in the wood, I whispered then, afraid
The question showed not all my love: "Oh! vine,
Brave vine, so sweet and yet so strong, what made
It easy unto thee? No sun can shine
To warm thee in this cold, unwholesome shade.
Why standest thou apart from all the rest,
Thy slender, proud arms folded on thy breast?"

Filling the wood, this subtile whisper then,
My rev'rent listening heard:
"My love, the Oak,
Has died. Never before his name to men
Who, idly questioning, passed by, I spoke.
But thou—thou lov'st like me; thy secret woke
My own. Thou know'st to a less lordly thing
The tendrils torn from oaks will never cling."

H. H.

CHRIST IN THE HEART.

BY HORATIO N. POWERS.

To gain the likeness of Christ should be the supreme aim of the believer. If the Lord reign within, then all the blessings of the Gospel will be enjoyed. It is not theological notions that we want most in our religion, but a divine life; not a scientific system, but the spirit of Jesus. That which is outward, formal, and mechanical in Christianity cannot contribute essentially to the grace, and beauty, and completeness of the redeemed and immortal soul. It is Christ in the heart which makes the Christian, which illustrates the power of the cross, honors God, gets the victory over the world, and assures of the heavenly beatitude. The blessings of the Gospel are indeed manifold; and, though every gift that it bestows is precious, and should be received with thanksgiving, still Christ is the transcendent good. Unless he is formed within, there has been no eternal gain. His mind, his character, is what is set before us, and is what we want and need. This is to be sought, whatever be the results, for its own sake. Many different influences are blessed to the spiritual awakening of sinners, and various are the circumstances amid which souls are born into the kingdom; and, as Christians, some prize perhaps their religion more for some one special blessing that it bestows than for the ripeness of the spiritual excellence possible to him; no man can enter into the permanent blessed peace of Jesus; no man can shed forth the power and grace of a beautiful and triumphant discipleship, who does not make the possession of Christ in his heart the supreme end of his religious efforts, *irrespective of consequences*. If he seek *merely* for rest to his soul, for consolation, or joy, or escape from future woe, he may fail to secure the particular blessing that he desires. But, if he seek Christ supremely, if, by the receptiveness of his nature, and the power of his faith, and the surrender of himself, the Lord manifest himself and dwell within, then all the blessings peculiar to the Gospel and which are needful for him shall be his. For Christ is all that can fill the ideal of the spirit groaning under sin or panting for perfection; all that can satisfy the hunger and thirst of the most tried, the most burdened, the most aspiring soul. Dwelling in the heart, he calms its fears, purges its dross, cheers its loneliness, delights its hopes, sanctifies its affections, consoles its sorrows, transfigures the shapes of dread into ministers of mercy, and discovers his own inspiring fullness more and more to the enamored vision of the faithful disciple. Being himself the Light, the Life, the Spring of Truth, and Beauty, and Joy, where he reigns life clasps the Eternal Good, tastes the fruits of Paradise, enters the harmony of Love, walks in the fellowship of the King, and exults in possessions that are heavenly and undecaying. No good higher than this is within the range or possibilities of our being.

But, whatever be its concomitants and incidental blessings, the conspicuous and priceless fruit of it is in character. To make man Christlike, Christ gives himself to us in the glorious Gospel. Loving him utterly, ravished with his beauty, constrained by his love, walking in his light, and refreshed and supported by his sympathy, the disciple takes the lineaments of Jesus. His affections blossom in his sweetness; his temper, his tastes, his thoughts, his ambitions are colored and imbued with his spirit. Out of his life goes a fragrance of purity, and gentleness, and honor, and charity that bear witness of their Divine Source. His patience, and meekness, and faith shine most gloriously in trial. Self is subdued. Sin is crucified. Love is sovereign. In the zeal of his devotion, in the ardor of his sincerity, in the simplicity, and candor, and magnanimity of his life, Christ is manifested and honored. Such a character has in itself the elements of heaven. It is shaped after the pattern of the Master's. His own mind is impressed upon it. Its peace springs out of his eternal joy. Its brightness is from the indwelling light that leadeth into all truth. Its foundation is upon the Rock of Ages.

How such a character puts to shame a barren formalism, a dead morality, or a stern and heroic stoicism! How strong is the man in whom this mind is formed to suffer; how valiant in every field of duty, and how rich in the resources of the most benificent being! The jargons of theological speculation do not perplex him, for the Life is within his heart. He shall not mourn for peace, nor walk in a dread of the unexplored hereafter; for the Lord is his shepherd, and he shall not want.

More of Christ in the heart is the great need of to-day—Christ breathing in the holy deeds, the pure affections, the loving patience, the gracious compassions and sympathies of sanctified souls. Orthodox and heterodox may alike take a lesson here. Who loves the Lord with the most commanding devotion; who entertains him with the most self-abnegation and gratitude; through whom does he speak, and act, and shine with the most attractive loveliness and winning power; who in their great desire for him are willing to bear the heaviest cross, to walk the roughest road, to sacrifice most and suffer most that they may be more like him and do his will on earth as it is done in heaven? These are practical tests of our Christianity. He came that we might have life, and that we might have it more abundantly. But it is his own divine life that he bestows. If we have not received that, if he is not in us the hope of glory, if we have not his spirit, how dare we think that we are his?

WILL CHRISTIANS HOLD THE REDOUBT?

BY REV. THEO. L. CUYLER.

ONE of the Devil's redoubts has been taken! Our readers are already familiar with the story of its siege, and speedy surrender. The "EMPIRE HALL" of John Allen, which has been pre-eminently "Satan's seat" for many a long, guilty year, has been consecrated to daily prayer for a fortnight past; the ribald songs of harlots have given place to "Rock of Ages," and

"Jesus, lover of my soul!
Let me to Thy bosom fly."

Eight or nine months ago, the Rev. Newman Hall, of London, and myself were taken by the superintendent of city missions to visit this very establishment of Allen, with many other dens of depravity in that rum-cursed region. Bad as the rest were, Allen's was the worst. We found a bar in the front room, and in the larger room beyond was an orchestra of jingling tambourines and scraping fiddles; and over the sanded floor were whirling a dozen stout, gross, half-naked creatures, so soddened and soaked with rum that the last vestige of womanhood had gone out of their bloated visages. Ten minutes in that Sodom were quite enough. Yesterday I visited that same spot again, and read over the doorway "*Water Street Mission House and Home for Fallen Women.*" Out on the sidewalk surged a crowd of sailors, "roughs," and street-boys, mingled with a few merchants and one or two city missionaries. Over the heads of the crowd floated the sweet notes of a revival hymn. It was followed by the voice of an old sailor, who began to exhort like a "nor'wester." It was useless to try to wedge in; and several said, "Come, let us go up to Tommy Hadden's dance-house, and get in to the prayer-meeting there." At the said Tommy Hadden's the same marvelous scene is repeated as at John Allen's. Three daily prayer-meetings are already in full flow of vigorous life, in a region long ago abandoned of God and man. Three dens of depravity have already been *converted* to the service of Christ, whatever may be said of their inmates. A redoubt has been taken by the Christian forces. But the question is, *Will it be held?* and will the friends of truth, in imitation of Grant, "move immediately on the enemy's whole line"?

Hitherto no [illegible] commenced in the deepest [illegible] has ever compenetrated to them. The famous revival of 1857, that swept over the land, was born in a daily prayer-meeting of merchants in Fulton Street. It was mainly confined in its influence to churches and Sunday-schools; and nearly all the converts came from the sober, educated, church-going classes. A temporary religious service was indeed held in two or three theaters; but the publicans and harlots were not reached or brought in. It seems to be a law of Divine Providence that every moral or religious reform should *begin among the class* who are to be reformed. The fire is not brought from without; it is kindled from within.

Thus the mighty Reformation of the sixteenth century began in the heart of Luther, a converted Romish monk. The Washingtonian Temperance movement was born among a knot of hard drinkers in Baltimore. The revival of 1857 commenced among the respectable middle classes, and was mainly confined to them. The present extraordinary movement in Water Street begins at the right spot. It has its birth in the very headquarters of drunkenness and deviltry. This is the most encouraging feature of the movement thus far; this gives it its chief significance.

Of the character of the leading "hero" of the movement, John Allen, it is too early to speak with confidence. Some incredulous people hint that "he hath a devil," and is playing a deep *game*. It is certain, at any rate, that his dancing-den is soundly converted, whether the owner is or not. Poor John had a great many layers of iniquity to be penetrated by divine grace; and we must be patient with him, even if he does still take a glass too much, and talks rather too much low slang for a Christian. The fire is blazing around him, and it has already wrought a wholesome purification. For John and his neighbor, "Tommy," let prayer be made night and day continually.

I. The success and perpetuity of this Water Street revolution seem to us to depend on the following measures: First, it is important that sensible Christian philanthropists take a personal interest in the movement, and thus keep it from falling into the hands of noisy, visionary zealots. There is a great temptation to notoriety hunters, just now, in Johnny Allen's neighborhood. Experienced men are needed to counsel and direct Allen and his reformed associates. Thus far, the movement has been kept unusually free from fooleries and fanaticism. But with its progress will arise dangers that only prayerful prudence can avert.

II. This revolution has begun among a set of profligates who made their living by vice. They must be helped at once to make their living by virtuous industry, else Hadden and his loose women will speedily go back to their wallowing in the mire. A noonday prayer-meeting is a blessed agency; but reformed prostitutes cannot earn their bread there. Will not Christian institutions and Christian families open their doors to these poor outcasts? Hitherto our Christianity has been quite too afraid to soil its fingers with handling that very class for whom Christ showed the most pity. The Devil will bribe every one of these people back into gambling, theft, and prostitution, if they are not helped at once to earn honestly their daily bread. Why will not the philanthropists who go down into Water Street every day to the meetings *offer to give employment* to those wretched men and women? Let them be taken into work-shops, kitchens, millinery-shops, book-folding rooms, or any other honorable place of labor.

III. The Gospel (preached very *simply* and kindly) and prayer are the chief agencies for the conversion of souls in Water Street, as they are everywhere else. But temperance meetings and reading-rooms should go hand in hand with the prayer-meetings. Is there no William E. Dodge, or Peter Cooper, who will open a free bath-house and reading-room in that region of filth and idleness? It might be used for a mission school on the Sabbath, and for social recreations during the evenings of the week.

IV. This wonderful movement for the glory of the Lord and the purification of our chief city must not be allowed to die out as a "nine-days wonder." Christians should strike now in every other degraded portion of the town. Here is a field opening for the "Young Men's Christian Associations," as well as the "City Mission." Hitherto the grog-shops, the brothels, and the gaming-dens have been severely *let alone*. Hitherto we have only tickled the hide of the rhinoceros; is it not time to try the weapons that will reach his rum-poisoned vitals?

Five Americans.

LONGFELLOW.

IT is a pleasant college reminiscence to have seen a fresh proof-sheet laid on a professor's table, during a French recitation, with the title "Voices of the Night." Some of the poems thus designated were already known to fame, and it was easy to fancy in this proof-sheet the dawn of a new era in our literature. Such, indeed, it proved. While the *Dial* was emancipating American thought, and putting it into forms often rough or fantastic, here was a poet who was to emancipate also the artistic culture of America, that it should be no longer provincial. Thenceforward the wealth and grace of foreign forms should be brought to decorate the native muse. Previously, it must be owned, that young woman had presented a rather rustic, not to say slovenly, appearance.

It was something, too, that through Longfellow we were to win for American verse the respect of other nations. He is the only one among our countrymen who ranks as a popular poet in England also. Yet popularity abroad is a test of merit not much surer than popularity at home. Thoreau, for instance, is unknown across the Atlantic. Hawthorne has not been widely translated; but Miss Cummins has. In the only Norwegian importing bookstore on this continent (at Decorah, Iowa) there are versions, printed at Christiana, of two American books—"Uncle Tom's Cabin," and "The Mother at Home," by J. S. C. Abbott.

Looking back upon those early days, we all now see that these advantages, however great, were not quite all that we needed. We all complained of want of polish. We thought we needed a poet whose training should be sufficiently comprehensive, whose resources and standard should be European. We obtained it in Longfellow; and, after all, there was something Whittier. [illegible] had to look for it is

It appeared that in Mr. Longfellow's case, in losing what Matthew Arnold calls "the note of provincialism," we lost also the home atmosphere and the local coloring. Margaret Fuller, the keenest critic America ever saw—often arrogant, but always instructive—pointed out twenty years ago that this poet "saw nature, human or external, through the windows of literature." He had, she said, "flowers of all nations, and wild flowers of none." The more American his themes, the more foreign seemed usually the costume, the atmosphere, and the treatment. In his highest efforts, like the "Wreck of the Hesperus," he rises into true, immortal art; but many of his most laborious works seem well matched by those English illustrations of his books, where the youths and maidens of Massachusetts wear jerkins and kirtles. His "Tales of a Wayside Inn" are merely the "Saga of King Olof," with a preface. Take out the eight pages of "Paul Revere's Ride," and there is no more of American breath in the whole series than is to be found in Chaucer.

Why not say frankly that Mr. Longfellow has had always to struggle against two merits so highly developed they have turned to drawbacks: a culture so varied that in a man of more original power it would have been priceless; and a personal character so loveable that it disarmed all criticism? The attacks of Poe and Mathews, in former years, were far less perilous than the mode of defense which Lowell adopted against them in his "Fable for Critics"

"Does it make a man worse that his character's such
That it makes his friends love him, as you think, too much?"

Surely not. But it may make his poems worse, if it wins for him too easy successes. Mr. Longfellow has scarcely had the wholesome tonic of an adverse criticism since Poe and Margaret Fuller died, save in connection with "Hiawatha"—and there only on the most limited grounds. Before his personal qualities all merely intellectual criticism is withheld. Even Howells, who shows himself a critic so exacting when he deals with young authors in the closing pages of each *Atlantic*—Howells lays his lance aside when he discusses Longfellow in the *North American*, pelts him with rose-leaves only, and even praises "Kavanagh." This is a well-deserved compliment to the man; but is detrimental to the poet and to all poetry. For every man needs to be warned against a second-rate success, and to be held steadfastly up to the very highest standard.

Perhaps we are all disarmed by the consciousness of the debt we owe him, as it is. He has given to all of us so many agreeable hours, such glimpses of delightful culture, so many graceful lines and beautiful images, so many pure and generous emotions—what more can be asked? He has set such an example, too, of industry and thoroughness—done so much to refute the common theory of the willfulness and lawlessness of genius. He has, perhaps, produced no single poem which equals the "Chambered Nautilus" of Holmes, the "Waning Moon" of Bryant, or that "Commemoration Ode" which is the one great poem of Lowell and of the war. But his average execution is certainly far above that of either.

Nor is this enough. There are grades in greatness; and, in an age that has produced Emerson and Hawthorne, Browning and Tennyson, it is necessary to distinguish between these grades. How much more, then, if we look back on what other times have done! And he whose hand has just erected a statue of D

The Independent.

TRIP TO PILOT KNOB.

BY MISS CLARA H. POST.

The weather could hardly have been more favorable for such an excursion; for, although very early, the sky was overcast and the very heavens weeping in quick sympathy with our regret at the sullen morning, yet by degrees the clouds separated, and little patches of blue sky smiled through upon us. By the time the cars were reached, the turbid Mississippi was all aglow with light; and the earth, just washed by the shower, looked gratefully up in thankful greenness. Our train, at first going slowly, gradually quickened its motion, and we were soon speeding on our way to the southwest. The road for nearly thirty miles winds along by the river; so that, by looking forward, one can often see long stretches of water before him, with perhaps a few dots of island, and a bluff—one of our Missouri mountains—looming up on the horizon. Although the season was late, yet by some fortunate freak the air was balmy and cool, and "blue and green were glad together."

About one o'clock we came in sight of the Iron Mountain. As we passed in the cars, we saw the places where the ore had been removed, looking like great scars on the mountain side. The simile might be carried out even to the color of the spots, for the iron gives a red, almost bloody, hue to all the earth where exposed. At this place there are some large furnaces, which are very interesting when in operation, especially when the melted iron, like liquid fire, flows from the furnace into the molds. After reaching the air, it glides on in a remorseless stream, edged by a crest of foam. These white, yeasty flakes are the dross of the iron, although when carelessly looked at they seem as if there could be nothing but purity about them. The white of an egg lightly beaten looks more like them than anything I know of. When held close to one's ear, days after their cooling has taken place, a continued crackling is heard going on within them, as of the burning of boughs and brambles; and when you attempt to remove them from the ear the hair clings to them as steel to a magnet.

The mountain itself is not nearly so high as most of the surrounding ones, and its hight being only 228 feet it seems unworthy eny more dignified name than hill.

Pilot Knob is within about five miles of the Iron Mountain, and you come in sight of it soon after leaving that place. The Knob is easily distinguished from its neighbors by the peaked and conical top which it rears up against the sky. Although in a more mountainous country it would not be regarded as very lofty, really reaching only the hight of 581 feet; yet, after seeing only the lowlands of Missouri, it seems like a scrap of the Green Mountains.

When we at last alighted from the cars, we found an open country stage ready to convey us to the "Arcadia House." It seemed as if we were surely in the "forest primeval" as we rode over the rough country roads, under the shadows of the great trees, and forded recklessly the sluggish streams. The hotel was soon reached, and, after a brief stop there, we started on our sight-seeing. The first place of interest which we visited was the Granite Quarry, which we reached after a jolting ride of six miles. As my impression of the place had been formed greatly from its name, I was amazed to find, instead of a place where the rocks had been excavated, a side of a hill, wholly devoid of trees or vegetation. Here and there were scattered over this smooth, sloping platform huge bowlders of granite, many of them as large as the interior of a room. It seemed as if giants had been playing with them, and tossed them about the place, until, wearied with their sport, they had retreated to the shadow of the great hills, leaving these dumb stony witnesses of their game. When we shouted, they seemed to answer us in indistinct echoes from their far-away hiding places. The sides of the bowlders were smooth, as if worn by the continual washing of many floods. Their color was a dull gray; but when broken showed yellow, pink, and white, with many small crystals scattered through them. We were told by our guide that forty men had tried in vain to move one of them. While there, we could but stop, with our faces on our hands, our arms on our knees, and ask one another and ourselves, "How and from whence did these things come?" the only answer being an echo of the question.

After some time spent here, we again started for Arcadia, reaching there in time to secure rustic seats under the boughs of the branching oaks, from which to watch the sunset. The earth had flung up a broken outline of hills against the sky, behind which the sun slowly dropped, leaving a gorgeous purple, yellow, and crimson trail, melting off into the blue of the zenith. Many clouds caught the pure white light on their topmost peaks; others hung golden fringes from their lower edges, while the sun threw vapory cloud-shadows, like weary arms tossed up upon the sky, and all seemed floating in a sea of glory. Again we questioned the cause of the magnificent effect; and again could gain no satisfactory answer, only puzzling ourselves with questions, which have been left unanswered by wiser heads than ours. As the daylight faded softly away, and the twilight deepened, until we could see the stars bloom out one by one, we turned our faces from the setting to where we might look for the rising sun, just as we are prone to leave the place where any delight has vanished and look with searching eyes to where another pleasure may be hoped for. The falling dew and the sounding bell warned us that we must leave this scene, and regale ourselves with something more substantial than a mere flow of soul.

During the evening some of the negroes favored us with a specimen of their dancing, while another one gave us some of his music. The dance was very interesting, for their every movement is full of grace; and, although the plan of the dance is grotesque, yet their whole action is the very poetry of motion. They cut more pigeon-wings than the most audacious of minstrels would attempt to imitate, and the inspiration of the music seemed to render them for the time improvisators of their special branch.

This lasted until so late that we had only a few hours' sleep before it was time to start, in order to reach the summit of Pilot Knob early enough to see the sun rise. As "the darkest hour is just before day," we had a black ride of two miles in the chill morning starlight. The sky about the horizon was full of shadow; but there seemed a concentration of light high up in the sky, as if the sun had illumined the distance, but passed his faithful near-neighbors by.

The ascent is quite a steep one, but was very quickly accomplished, and some minutes before the sun rose we reached the top. Here, a little shivering group, we seated ourselves on the iron summit of the peak, to wait for the oncoming "greater light which was to rule the day." It seemed as if we could see the Mississippi, rolling on toward the Gulf, while many little streams were winding around the bases of the adjoining mountains. It was some minutes before we saw that these seeming streams were really only the mountain mists, clinging like a woman's veil to the hillsides. On "Shepherd's Mountain," opposite us, we could see what seemed to be the smoke ascending from some cottager's home, nested away amid the woods; and soon noticed similar little curling columns ascending, like the incense of prayer, from all the surrounding hills. But these were only the vapors of the morning and smoke from the charcoal-burner's pit. The sun at length rose in a cloud; but, soon emerging from it, kissed the tops of the mountains, and then crept down into the valleys, dispersing the mist, so that what had before looked like a series of little islands floating in a white sea was soon only a peaceful valley, where the joyous earth had tossed up happy mountains. As the sun gained in his ascent, we began our descent, and very soon reached the base of "the Knob," bearing with us heavy specimens of the ore, which is almost pure. It is found in such masses that it has been estimated there are about fourteen million tons above the surface of the ground; while it is said that there is ore enough in the neighborhood of Pilot Knob and the Iron Mountain, above the surface of the valleys, to furnish one million tons per annum for two hundred years.

One visit more completed our survey of this region—an excursion to the "Shut In." This is quite singular in some aspects, as a stream flows along between two mountains, over a rocky but by no means pebbly bed, composed of great masses of rock, smooth in some places as a room floor, in others rounding, and occasionally abrupt falls of a foot or so, with frequent large stones lying about in it. The sides of the hills abound with these loose stones, many of them huge bowlders, with rounded edges and no sharp fractures. They are generally covered by Nature apologetically with mosses, while lichens cluster tenderly in their niches.

This completed our visits about the Knob; and, with somewhat wearied bodies but refreshed souls, we took the cars for the return trip, seeing then for the first time the new moon hanging in a cloud-like crescent over a crimson-purple sunset, seeming like a bow of promise hung in the sky.

St. Louis.

THE SOUNDINGS OF WORDS.

BY THE DEEP SEA, ELEVEN!

BY REV GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D.D.

Our venerable friend and brother, the founder and father of the *New York Observer*, has invented an instrument for mapping accurately every inch of the bottom of the ocean all over the world, even more minutely and perfectly than we can measure the hights and depths of the mountains and valleys. It is a *Bathometer*, ascertaining the *Bathos*. Something of this nature might be contrived for calculating the comparative corruption of ages and generations, and the influence of one nation on another by the fashions of its word-currency. The French have done much by their language. It is instructive to follow the marches and changes. A tongue may become *demoralized* by the words it adopts, corrupts, and teaches.

Demoralized.—The use of this epithet is a remarkable example of the unnoticed corruption and abuse of words. It is a measure of the perversion of ideas, a *bathometer* of a deepening depravity. It was once supposed to mean a loss of moral integrity and steadfastness, a loss of unrighteousness of right principle. A man was said to be demoralized who had become insensible to truly moral considerations, and had given himself up to immoral habits or dishonest practices. A conscience perverted and seared was demoralized. A conscience so blinded as to put evil for good and good for evil was demoralized. A government insensible to justice, a people throwing off the restraints of religion, a ruler or a judge deciding causes by self interest or expediency, instead of equity and righteous law, were demoralized. The sons of Samuel were demoralized when they took bribes. Benedict Arnold was demoralized when he became a traitor. General Lee was demoralized when he passed from the service of his country to that of the rebel slaveholding confederacy, and endeavored to destroy the government of the United States. And every man is demoralized who justifies that treason, and assumes that it had not the quality of treason, the guilt and shame of treason, because he thinks he would himself have acted in the same way had he been placed in the same position, tempted in the same kind.

All this is moral demoralization. But we pass to figures of speech. An apple is demoralized when it is rotten. Salt is demoralized when it has lost its savor. The Hebrew manna was demoralized when it bred worms and stank. A magnet is demoralized when it has lost its magnetic power. By a figure of speech the worthlessness or destruction that ensues in character when right moral principles are abandoned, sacrificed, or lost is transferred to material substances, or things that in themselves have no moral quality; and they are said to be demoralized when they have lost their healthfulness or efficacy. A ship is demoralized by the dry rot in her timbers. The Congress Spring is demoralized by a brook of fresh-running water falling into it. The atmosphere is demoralized when it has lost its ozone.

Now, by the same figure, carried a little further, the word is applied to men's failures in enterprises, because of inadequate preparation, or scanty supplies, or the want of tough and stable qualities in their instruments. Men are said to be demoralized by defeat. A regiment is demoralized when it cannot stand fire. A general is demoralized when he loses his courage; an army, when the soldiers lose confidence in their leader or their cause; a political party, when they are afraid of their principles. Men are said to be demoralized when dejected or disheartened by misfortune. Take an instance from a popular novel: "The sea had penetrated deeply. This and their great fatigue began to demoralize the sailors. The pumps and buckets were still plied; but it was no longer with the uniform manner of brave and hopeful men. Some lost heart and succumbed. Despair crept over others."

At length the habit of regarding wealth and power, political sagacity, dominion, and success as the only true morality becomes so prevalent that the words themselves are infected by it, and even a thing immoral in its essence is said to have become demoralized by losing its coherence or its power of discipline. Its immorality was forgotten or denied, and a permanent virtuousness affirmed of it, while it kept its formidable energy and its adherents; but, so soon as it is politically defeated, or loses its influence over its party or its availability in platforms, or sustains a loss of pocket or prestige, then it is said to be demoralized. Slavery, as the domestic institution of the South and the religious pet and pride of the Democracy, began to be demoralized, not when men were bought and sold, with all the concomitant and drenching wickedness of man-stealing fastened on society, but when the useful and available power of the crime began to be broken, when emancipation was decreed, and the slaveholding confederacy were beaten. The New York *Herald* informed the world, December 6th, 1864, that "there was no further necessity for any solicitude concerning the abolition of slavery. The institution has become crippled and *demoralized beyond recovery*."

Here one might suppose the writer to have been talking of some virtuous and powerful organism that had fallen into immoral ways, and become so debauched and unprincipled that the world could endure it no longer. And when the Democratic party are said to be demoralized by the loss of the sign in which they used to conquer—namely, human bondage—it is a very curious indication. Demoralized, not by having enthroned the sum of all villanies as their idol, and bowed down and worshiped it, and staked the integrity of their party and the worth of every member of it on the faithfulness and fervor of that worship; but demoralized by having their Dagon broken in pieces, demoralized by losing their political god, demoralized by their party immorality becoming bankrupt. Not vice, but inability to pay, demoralizes. Demoralized not because the principle that bound them was immoral, but because it had suddenly lost its power of coherence, and they cannot find another principle in its stead suited for the party. Demoralized because disintegrated from the giving way of this diabolical glue, that stuck them together like the pitch of Sodom.

And now the same thing is taking place with the chosen sacrament of a white man's government. The Democratic party, unhorsed from the other hobby, throw themselves on that. Once it was, The negro no freeman! Now it is, The negro no voter! This is their talisman, their slogan—*in hoc signo*. This is the cross of their crusade to recover their holy city, the White House. A white man's government, and the colored race only serfs under it. If they succeed in uniting and conquering upon that principle, it will be their return to virtue, their regeneration, the creation of a clean heart in them, the resurrection of the principle that black men have no rights that white men are bound to respect. But, if they are divided, if they lose that principle, they will be demoralized. There will be no morality left in them.

The *New York Times* of June 20th wrote as follows: "The Democratic party seem to make *color* the only absolute test of fitness to vote. Any man who is white may vote; no man who is black shall vote, under any circumstances, no matter what his qualifications may be in every other respect. This doctrine will not stand. No political party can stand upon it. We do not believe that any political party can go successfully through a single national canvass on it. And the Democratic party, taking ground upon it, making this doctrine the corner-stone of its political faith, will in all probability come out of the contest so utterly *demoralized*, so thoroughly emptied of all vitality, of all hold on the intellectual convictions and the moral sentiments of humanity, it can never be rallied for another fight. No political party can live on prejudice alone."

But it has come to pass in these days that morality inheres in nothing but success, and immorality in nothing but the want of success. Satan himself, according to these principles, was not demoralized until his ranks were spilt and shattered by the thunderbolts of wrath from Heaven.

Wade Hampton, Campbell, Toombs, Cobb, Stephens, their friends; and at the same time assure them that the colored race shall never participate in the government of this country, which shall be supremely and solely the white man's government. The rebels ask the votes of the negroes, and at the same time declare that they shall never vote again. Restore us, who are your friends, to power, and you shall be protected in all your rights of serfdom. But, if you do not submit, you shall be exterminated.

It could only be a demoralized people that could establish the government of such a party; and nothing but a demoralized Christianity, church, and ministry could sustain it. Yet this was Johnson's *sacramentum*, and these are the switches set by the progressive Democracy. Now, if the colored race could vote for such a democracy, they would go far to show that they are incapable of being elevated; they would fasten the yoke of slavery on their own necks, unworthy of freedom and unfitted for it. But they are the victims of ignorance and falsehood; and it is now the opportunity, ability, and duty of a Christian republicanism to teach and save them.

LOVE,

AS MEASURED BY SERVICE.

Who has not looked with wonder upon the exceeding love which a mother bestows upon a child whose existence is shadowed, marveling that it can be so?

Is the little one lame? How tenderly she carries it, or lifts it over rough places; never calling out to it to quicken its going or hasten its coming; ever ready to stand and wait, to go and return, so that she can supply in any degree the sore deficiency of its being. Even in this imperfect and sin-stricken world a mother's love is equal to this thing, and far more; for, at this moment, I remember a mother who looks out with pride and pleasure upon four children, endowed by Nature with health and beauty. They delight her eyes, and stir with pleasure all her being. There is another one who calls her mother—a little girl, stricken from her birth with an imperfect organization. The child is called by the villagers around about "an imbecile," and is the source of untold trouble to that mother. Not one hour of her life is free from the pall of anxiety in which she is wrapped. Weary and worn, is the child missing, that poor mother's feet must go out to search for it; for no one else *has the patience*. Growing up in the same family there is a young girl who has the wondrous gift of beauty—beauty of the most attractive order; and yet that mother told me, not long ago, with tears in her eyes, that no one of her children did she love as she loved the deficient child. If she were to be taken from her, she should weep for her more than for the others; for she was her *very heart's darling*. That woman has encountered many afflictions, has known more trials than fall into the life of most women; and yet, for that one, her temper never fails, her voice is always full of love—she is never too weary to do for her heart's darling.

Upon the sight we look with a kind of awe, wondering how these things *can* be so; for to us the child's appearance is far from winning, and her imperfect attempts at speech have no significance. Yet this case is only one of many that are everywhere about our world.

The child that has caused the most care, that one which has made the most trouble, for whom the most of *self* has been expended, wins the most of love. And herein lies the secret, the giving of one's self for the object loved. The instance referred to tends to illustrate in feeble degree the love of God for the world.

How small is our appreciation of it. How *can* we know what it is? It is impossible to estimate it; for, whatever service we may have rendered to the dearest object of our love, we have never died for it.

Christ gave his life because he cherished humanity with a tenderness surpassing that of any time affection.

Is there some poor, doubting, far-off one of the earth, whose physical being is blighted by sin, whose moral nature is blinded by it—a soul groping feebly through this world, never at rest, never at peace—how great must the love of Christ be for that soul, *because he died for it!* The more deficient the creature the greater love hath the Creator.

If a mother loves best, cherishes most, the lame little lamb of her home-flock, because she has served it most, then how vast, how beyond the power of all language to express, must be the Divine Love that served sinners with his life. Have we no debt of gratitude to pay toward all men in showing forth the love wherewith He loved us who served us through death?

S.J. P.

THE DYING SUMMER

Fiery Summer now is dying,
Shorter daily grows her breath;
Soon her beauty will be lying
In the cold embrace of death.

Short her reign of golden splendor;
Brief the triumph of her power
All her pomp she must surrender
To the sovereign of the hour.

Tyrant-like she ruled and reveled,
Heedless of her subjects' pain;
Tyrant-like, she shall be leveled
Low into the dust again.

Days of restfulness are dawning,
Breathing life and hope once more,
Whispering of that fairer morning
On the brighter, better shore.

Still, O dying one, in sadness
Linger we thy couch around;
Tears are mingling with our gladness—
See, they drop upon the ground!

Queen and tyrant though we found thee,
Crushing even life away,
Yet the beauties spread around thee
Almost made us love thy sway.

Perfumes of ten thousand flowers
Charmed our senses half to sleep.
Snow-white lilies, rose-twined bowers,
Carpets green, where violets creep;

Jessamine and orange grove,
Myrtle and magnolia tree,
And o'er head the cooing dove—
Such thy haunts of revelry!

Fading now, so slowly, sadly,
Withered, lost, thy royal wreath.
All the wealth, once used so madly,
Fails thee in the hour of death.

Ye who, led by fierce ambition,
Stake your all on earthly power,
Take a solemn admonition
From the Summer's dying-hour.

Learn that all the pomp and glory
Of your loftiest, proudest dream
But a vain and empty story
In the hour of death will seem!

J. A. S.

Northampton, Mass

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION,

AND THE FREEDMEN.

BY REV. M. E. STRIEBY.

This Association gives its main efforts to the Freedmen. It is an evangelical missionary society, but it extends its work beyond the Church to the work of education, as well as to preaching the Word. It aims to pervade all its labors among them with the spirit of the Gospel. It believes that the religious element in their character is the ground of hope for their elevation; that the culture of this should begin with and continue through all stages of their advancement; and that the school, for the present the chief attainable instrumentality of their instruction, should be under thoroughly religious influence.

It is claimed that this will hinder the establishment of a common school system at the South. Such an objection is contrary to fact, if it be not derogatory to Christianity. Genuine piety is the mother of intelligence. New England piety gave birth to New England's system of common schools; and the piety of the Freedmen is the soil in which to plant their common schools. They prize the schools because they open to them the Bible. A teacher of the Association mentions an old man who "toted" his Bible "hundreds of miles, all through the long war," and "waited all these trying years, till his little son from our school taught him to read its glorious truths." He also tells of a "Mother in Israel who 'toted' hers, a large family Bible, five hundred miles, kept it for years, only to have its pages unsealed to her spectacled vision in our day school." Long have these colored people, in their prison-house, like John in Patmos, wept because there was no one to open to them the Book; and now that the Lion of the tribe of Judah uses the schools for this purpose they value them for his sake. The school becomes a powerful means of their elevation, because it lays hold of the profounder elements of their nature—the religious. They are ready, also, for a common school system. Their religious teachers have not hindered, but helped, to this end. It is confidently believed that the superintendents and teachers of this Association have done more toward preparing the way for common schools at the South than any other equal number of persons; and it is well known to those familiar with the subject that in those states where its schools have been most numerous a common school system is more nearly provided for than elsewhere in the South.

For the last two years the Association has sustained nearly 500 missionaries and teachers among the Freedmen, and for the years to come its efforts should be greatly increased. The South will not largely or speedily extend its common schools, on account of the poverty of the states and the hostility of the whites to the education of the blacks; hence, the ordinary schools of the Association should be continued, if not increased. The colored people have been willing and the recent good crops will enable them to aid in supporting schools. But they cannot maintain them alone; they must have help.

The great educational want of the Freedmen is normal or training schools, to raise up teachers among themselves, at least 20,000 of whom will be needed. To such schools the Association has recently devoted a large share of its resources and attention. It has purchased lands; and, by the aid of the Bureau, erected permanent and commodious buildings. Its oldest school of higher grade (founded before the war) is Berea College, Ky., a peculiar feature of which is that, of its 200 pupils this year, a little over one-third were white. Many of its scholars are in the normal department. Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., has a corps of ten instructors and 412 pupils; 88 in the normal department, 85 in the grammar school, and the remainder in the lower departments. Atlanta University, Ga., has a large number of students in the earlier stages of study, and is destined to exert a wide influence over the state. In Virginia, at Hampton, where first our shores were touched by a slave-ship, the portentous precursor of the whole slave system, the Association is making the experiment of an industrial school, with a three-years course of study, including a normal department. It is located on a farm of 120 acres of choice land, in the cultivation of which the young men defray a considerable part of their expenses; the young women lessening theirs by doing the work of the boarding-house. May this school be the harbinger of a new industrial life to the colored people, free, prosperous, and intelligent! The Association has also normal schools at Charleston, S. C.; Macon, Ga.; Talladega and Mobile, Ala.; and high schools at Wilmington and Beaufort, N. C.; Savannah, Ga.; Memphis and Chattanooga, Tenn.; and Louisville, Ky. Most of these are eligibly located on spacious grounds and in large and convenient buildings; and some of them, if situated at the West, would lay claim to the endorsement of the Western College Society, and deem themselves entitled to send agents to the East to solicit funds. But the Association can sustain them at a comparatively small cost, considering the number of students taught and the vast amount of good they may accomplish. Every Southern state needs one or more such institutions; and the continuance of the Bureau for another year will enable it to aid in their erection. The Association most earnestly desires to seize this golden opportunity, so soon to pass away, of giving these essential and permanent helps to the colored people. Will its patrons enable it to do so?

In their distinctively religious progress the Freedmen have made a good beginning. They have escaped from Egypt, but the road before them to Canaan is long and rough. They need to linger at the foot of Sinai, that they may learn the *law*. Their own ministers are enthusiastic; but most of them are still ignorant, and will be too apt to be as Aaron, under whom, as we read, "the people sat down to eat and drink, and rose up to play." Romanism will supply the idol for such worship. Intemperance will add its baleful excitement, and infidelity and depravity complete the degradation. The people must have the law graven in the "fleshy tables of the heart." They need spiritual manna from heaven, and the water of life from the rock Christ Jesus. Miracles will not furnish these. Southern Christianity either will not or cannot. The Evangelical churches of the North must be the almoners of these gifts. Freely we have received. Will we freely give?

The war against the rebellion was a struggle for national existence, and, in the purpose of God, for the overthrow of slavery. These ends are reached, and the colored men are free and voters. But the great problem is yet to be solved as to their free and intelligent use of the ballot. The contest in the coming elections for its free use reveals the arts and cruelties of the old masters; but the long struggle will be for its intelligent use. In this the battle will be with themselves—their ignorance and vices. The sword cannot cut this knot; Union armies cannot help them. Legislation will not alone suffice. Missionaries and teachers will be their best leaders, schools and the Gospel their best munition of war. The North did not withhold armies when they were needed. It has given legislation through Congress when required. Will it withhold the boon of knowledge and piety, the keystone that must secure the whole arch?

The Association is anxious to do its part life waiting to meet the duty and peril of the undertaking. The colored people out of their poverty, are willing to make all possible sacrifices to aid the schools and support intelligent missionaries. The liberality of the North alone is needed. That, we trust, will not be found wanting.

TEMPERANCE.

Neal Dow recently stated that, in conversation in the cars, a gentleman said to him that he was the son of a clergyman who had eight children, six of whom were nursed without liquor and two with it. The two both seemed to have a natural craving for drink, and one of them had already died a miserable drunkard. The six that were nursed without liquor were all strictly temperate persons, respectable and useful.

—Not long since, as Mr. George Savage, an old resident of Washington, who keeps an extensive hardware store on Pennsylvania Avenue, and has for years been a devoted advocate of total abstinence, was speaking on temperance to a promiscuous out-of-door gathering, on the avenue, a passer-by, who had paused a moment to listen, and was apparently displeased at something that was said about lager-beer in connection with the Schutzenfest, irreverently and petulantly exclaimed: "For Christ's sake, do stop!" To which the temperance-speaker replied: "No, my friend; for *Christ's* sake, I shall *go on!*"

—Oliver Ames & Sons, of North Easton, Mass., in a recent letter, say: "We have over 400 men in our works here. We find that the present license-law has a very bad effect among our employees. We find on comparing our production in May and June of this year (1868) with that of the corresponding months of last year (1867), that in 1867, with 375 men, we produced eight (8) per cent. more goods than we did in the same months in 1868, with 400 men. We attribute this large falling off entirely to the repeal of the prohibitory law, and the great increase in the use of intoxicating liquors among our men in consequence."

—W. A. Bingham, a very active and earnest worker in the Christian Association, Milwaukee, bears emphatic testimony to the value of Rev. George Trask's labors in the cause of temperance. He says: "I have read some of the tracts written by G. T., on the subject of 'Rum' and 'Tobacco,' and believe them to be a class of tracts which are very much needed for general distribution. I have distributed some of them among sailors and others whom I have met, with the hope and prayer that they will accomplish the good which the faithful writer so earnestly desires. I think their distribution should be encouraged and practiced by all who wish to engage in battle against vice and wickedness. They aim directly at the destruction of two soul-destroyers; and prepare the way for the work of the Holy Spirit in the heart, and bring it into the fullest light of the Gospel."

—The Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate* says: "The *Catholic* calls upon us to prove that 'many' of the Catholic bishops and priests were 'reduced to a state of drunkenness' at the episcopal consecration dinner given a few Sabbaths ago in this city. It suggests 'that some Methodist negro booby'—its language is choice—employed on the occasion as cook or waiter, . . . communicated the result of his profound cogitations to the *Christian Advocate*.' Does this suggestion spring from a guilty conscience? Perhaps our brother editor has stumbled upon the fact; perhaps not. Perhaps, also, what we and other 'dyspeptic Methodist preachers' might regard as drunkenness' he would only characterize a season of 'social enjoyment' and 'laughter' as he does in his article—that is, a 'jolly good time,' when men are 'half seas over.' We feel sure that the wines, porters, ales, biddies, and old Monongahela whisky furnished for the bishops' and priests' dinner were sufficient to put them all in this condition. And we are also sure that the organization of some Father Matthew societies for the benefit of the Catholic bishops and priests of Pittsburgh and Erie could do no harm. A little temperance preaching among them would prove wholesome doctrine."

FOREIGN GLEANINGS

In Switzerland 60,000 persons are employed in the manufacture of watches. They produce 1,200,000 watches annually.

—From Florence we are told that General Garibaldi has resigned his seat in the Italian Parliament. No reason is mentioned.

—The attempt to introduce the bull-fight as a popular amusement into France is a failure. The entire company is about to return from Havre to Spain.

—The Great Eastern is now being rapidly refitted for the construction of tanks, to carry the new Franco-American telegraph cable. She will leave the Mersey in a few weeks.

—Nine Christian churches of the primitive Byzantine style of architecture have been discovered at Lalibala, the holy city of Abyssinia, which have not been visited by Europeans for over three centuries.

—The *Cloche* of last Saturday gives the following *mot* as M. Rouher's: "The proof that the Empire really means peace is that peace has been made three or four times since the Empire, and that it will be made again."

—The Pope has taken to writing in the Roman newspapers. He caught the infection by correcting some proofs in the official *Civilta Cattolica*; and he has since written several articles for that and the *Giornale di Roma*.

—The late Cardinal d'Andrea, who was supposed at one time to have lost his faith, maintained his charity to the last. His will concludes with the following paragraph: "I leave to the Holy Father, the cardinals, the prelates, and my other enemies, my sincere and complete pardon."

—Great preparations are making at Cardiff and Bute to celebrate the majority of the Marquis of Bute. The young marquis, on the day of his majority, will be one of the richest peers in England. He will inherit a fortune, it is said, of not less than one and a half million of dollars (gold) a year.

—Cardinal Bonaparte's health continues to decline. His eminence grows more and more emaciated every day, and it is suspected by his medical advisers that he is attacked with the same malady—cancer in the stomach—which proved fatal to the Emperor Napoleon I., and to his father before him.

—William Rufus, the second Norman king of England, was slain in the New Forest, August 2d, 1100. His tomb in Winchester Cathedral was lately opened, and found to contain, besides his bones, the remains of the arrow with which he was killed. The coffin was a sarcophagus, hewn out of a solid block of stone, with a single heavy slab for the lid.

—An advertisement in one of the Nottingham papers is certainly remarkable, and suggests an odd combination of politics and piety. Two "freehold pews" in St. John's church are offered for sale, "each giving a vote for North Nottinghamshire," and "one of them being in the best situation in the middle aisle." It is the first time we ever heard of pewhold suffrage.

—A letter from Rome says that the health of the Pope is excellent; and that, when complimented recently on his appearance, by one of the prelates, Pius IX. replied: "I eat well, I drink well, I sleep well; I never was better in my life." Some of his subordinate clergy "drink well," if we can credit the statements of the Cincinnati *Advocate* in reference to a Roman Catholic clerical convocation that lately took place in that city.

—There seems to be no little desire on the part of English women to accept the privilege of the franchise. In Birmingham 557 women ratepayers have sent in their claims to vote in the next election. These claims have been set aside, on the ground that, during the discussion last winter of the bill regulating franchise, a motion to amend by substituting the word "person" for "man" was voted down, thus indicating the intention of the law.

—Maria Taigi, a washerwoman of Rome, died in 1837, at the age of ninety and in the odor of sanctity. It is said that she will be canonized as a new saint. Her prophecies were confided to her confessor, Father Natali, who publishes them as fast as the events foretold take place. Her corpse has lately been disinterred; and, being found perfectly fresh and flexible, is exposed at the chapel of the Princess Barberini, where everybody who respects the true Church has kissed its feet.

—The Social Science Association have memorialized the Duke of Buckingham with a view to the suppression of the gambling saloons that exist in Hong Kong. The British Government sells the monopoly of gambling hells to the highest bidder, who provides a large number of these conveniences in different parts of the city, and pays the government a pretty revenue. With what sort of conscience can the English condemn the authorities of Baden or Homburg, while so disgraceful an evil is upheld in a British colony?

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* believes a general European war will be inaugurated this fall. Of the two French official papers, one talks peace, and the other, inspired from the same imperial source, prophecies war. Napoleon seems bent on extending his eastern frontier, to balance the increased power of Prussia—or, rather, of Germany, which Prussia now represents. He may have an eye also to Belgium, at least eventually. It is most unfortunate for this latter country that the only son of the king is ill beyond, we believe, all hope of recovery. The king's brother has also no heir, and the dynasty is threatened with extinction.

—A Bâle paper states that the keeper of the buffet at the railway station charged Queen Victoria and a suite of thirty persons 700 francs for a breakfast of coffee, eggs, and cold meat, being at the rate of 23 francs ($5 60 gold) a head. The Bâle people are very indignant at this extortion; but the *restaurateur* would probably justify himself as the English innkeeper did who presented George III. with a bill of one guinea for a slice of bread and one egg. The king, while paying the money, observed that eggs must be very scarce in that part of the country. "No, your majesty," was the reply; "eggs are plentiful enough, but king's visits are rare."

—The population in Russia are at this moment being greatly excited by the preaching of a second Peter the Hermit—an old Muscovite peasant, named Alexis Alexandrovitch, who, after a seclusion of several years, appeared in the district of Samara, declaring himself a prophet. He is now going from place to place, announcing the approaching destruction of the Crescent, and the substitution of the Greek Cross for it on the dome of St. Sophia, at Constantinople. The Russian Government allows every liberty of action and language to this popular agitator, who besides does not attack the laws or the administration in any way. His doctrines are those of the old Russian party.

—A most ridiculous case has been on trial lately at the Old Bailey, and has attracted crowds to listen to the testimony. A Madam Rachel, of London, has a shop in which she practices on the simplicity of female idiots; promising to make them "beautiful forever," and even to restore the bloom of youth to the withered cheek of age. She does a little, too, in the way of conjugal jugglery, promising rich husbands to the crones who shall be made fresh and fair. A Mrs. Borrodaile charges this witch with having swindled her out of thousands of pounds, by promising her the restoration of youthful charms, and also a marriage with Lord Ranelagh. Mrs. Borrodaile had received a number of letters which she believed to be from his lordship—and which perhaps were, as he was certainly once introduced to the prosecutrix by Madam Rachel. Her correspondent "William"—Lord Ranelagh's supposed *alias*—was anxious to borrow money of her, which she lent; and the suit was brought to recover it when the marriage was refused. The female aristocracy crowded the court-room during the trial, which ended in the disagreement of the jury, one only voting for acquittal; and he is charged by one of his fellow-jurymen with having been bribed by receiving the commission for a large auction sale.

MISSIONARY NEWS.

The Moravians of this country celebrated, August 21st, the 93d anniversary of the Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen. The income last year amounted to $10,858 34.

—The various Methodist missionaries in China—British and American—are about to join in preparing a Chinese commentary on the New Testament. They also propose to publish a selection of Wesley's sermons.

—The Baptist congregation in Paris numbers more than one hundred. They worship in a private, obscure room, too small for their wants. Who will help these poor brethren?

—According to a statement just put forth by Rev. John Paul Cook, of the French Methodist Conference, the statistics are as follows: 30 ministers, 184 chapels and preaching-places, 110 local preachers, 2,125 members and probationers, 11 day-schools, 57 Sunday-schools, and nearly 10,000 regular hearers in the congregation.

—Recent letters received from the northern and southern stations of Greenland, dated the last days in March, report that the missionaries and their families are well, but that much sickness prevails among the Greenlanders. The winter had been severe and stormy, and the catch of seals, etc., small. The attendance at church and school had been good.

—Julian Vargas, who was recently thrown into the prison of Malaga, on suspicion of holding and promulgating Protestant doctrines, has been liberated on bail. But that is only one step; and, unless supported by vigorous remonstrances from Protestant Powers, he may yet have to pay the penalty of his heresy by his life—not perhaps directly, but not the less certainly because indirectly, as the result of years of hopeless imprisonment.

—English residents in India, men who are anxiously saving every penny, that they may speedily return to England, yet contribute no less than $100,000 each year to missions. Nor is money the only thing that they give. Time, trouble, hard work are all contributed, in large measure by Christian officers in the civil and military services, from the young ensign up to the governor-general, and by Christian merchants. They evidently do not believe missions to be a failure.

—Six Chinese were lately baptized in the Wesleyan chapel at Castlemaine, in Australia. We wish we could hear more of such success in California. The indifference displayed toward the conversion of heathen in this country, if they chance to belong to a different race, is deplorable. If a Chinaman wishes to escape Christian and missionary influences, he could pursue no wiser course than to emigrate to New York or San Francisco.

—Two missionary schools are in operation in Cairo. One is for girls, and was started in the winter of 1860-1, by Miss M. Whately. She had to go out into the streets and lanes to get them. Now she has a school of over 90 scholars; which are taught in two large, airy rooms, and receive instruction in the Scriptures and in needlework and embroidery. The boys' school was commenced in 1865, and now numbers more than 100 boys; many country parents actually sending their sons to board with friends in the city for the sake of the advantages enjoyed in the school. The scriptural instruction is given by the Messrs. Shakoor, two Syrian missionaries.

—Many symptoms manifest the growing activity and influence of the Free Evangelical churches of France. The new mission stations opened by the church worshiping in Taitbout Chapel, Paris, are crowded with hearers. M. Bersier, one of the pastors of the Taitbout church, has charge of such a mission in Neuilly, the large suburb lying beyond the Arc de Triomphe. The room he has occupied is always crowded on Sunday evening; and now he is converting a large hall, capable of holding 500 people, into a chapel, which will be opened in the autumn of this year. Wherever these mission-rooms are opened equal success attends the work. We are also glad to learn that M. de Pressense, [illegible] Union, and the pastors of the other Free churches in Paris, contemplate the founding of a theological seminary or faculty in Paris for the training of ministers and evangelists.

—Count Montalembert, a French Romanist, bears testimony to the Protestant missionaries of the West Indies as follows:

"These missionaries are of all sorts—Methodists, Baptists, Independents, etc.—and my faith obliges me to regard them as heretics, as strangers to or rebels against the truth which I profess; but it does not make me blind to the immense service which they have rendered to humanity and to freedom. I feel pleasure, on the contrary, in declaring that the labors of the English missionaries in the West Indies is one of the noblest spectacles ever exhibited to mankind. The influence of these missionaries has been spoken of as a reproach to them. Gentlemen, what was the origin and nature of that influence? They reigned over the negroes, it is said. I admit it readily; but by what better title is it possible to reign over men? Why, they found these poor blacks, men and women, naked, and taught them to clothe themselves; they found them living together like brutes, and united them in marriage; they found them in ignorance, and introduced them to knowledge; they found them in barbarous superstitions, and threw on them the light of the Gospel. In a word, they found them in slavery, and conducted them to freedom. And, after this, they are reproached with the influence which they exercised. It is the most legitimate and felicitous influence which can be exercised by man over man."

—A new phase of mission-work in India is attracting much attention and giving scope for the labor of Christian women. The women in the higher ranks are kept secluded in the residences of their husbands, which are as secret as nunneries. Even a physician is not allowed to see the wife of one of the babus, or native merchants; and only in extreme cases to feel her pulse, by reaching his hand through a heavy curtain. Entrance to these houses was gained warily. The lady missionary first succeeded in getting the consent of the husband for just a short call. After a little acquaintance, attractive specimens of needle-work and some handsome worsted patterns were introduced. These greatly interested and amused zenana women. A gay cap or slipper has been shown the wife, which she would exhibit to her lord; he would be so entirely led captive by it as to yield a ready consent to the regular visits of the missionary lady. But the regular visits this lady can make only on the condition that she takes the Sacred Scriptures

The Children's Column.

WHAT I SAW AND HEARD IN AN ENGLISH COURT.

BY SOPHIE WINTHROP.

MY DEAR BOYS:—You all know what a court *is*, and understand as well as anybody does *why* law and lawyers are and were created; and I don't doubt that some of *you* have sometimes made your way to the court-house, and, standing on tip-toe in crowded room, have caught glimpses, over people's shoulders and under people's elbows, of the wise-looking judge, and the jury, and perhaps of the pale-faced, anxious-looking prisoner. But I don't believe that any of you ever saw anything just like what I have seen to-day. And, as I sit here in the long, beautiful English twilight, thinking it all over, it suddenly comes into my head to take pen and paper, and tell you all about it. In the first place, you must know that in England the judges, or lord justices as they are called, have their headquarters in London; and every year make tours from that city, with a good deal of pomp and ceremony, through all the counties of the kingdom. Twice every year two of them come to every important town, and hold their solemn *crown court*. There are inferior courts in every county, which can try all the smaller offenses against the law; but cases of serious crime are always left for these lord justices, coming direct from the Queen; and, I am sorry to say, I believe they generally find plenty of business wherever they go. Whenever it does happen, however, that there are no cases for them to try, the magistrates of the town present each of their lordships with a pair of white kid gloves; and they have been known to go away from one small place, rejoicing in this munificent gift, once within the memory of the old gentleman who told me of the custom. Well, we heard that the judges were coming to-day to the city where I am living; and, of course, we decided, like everybody else, that we would be there to see. We secured a capital place at a window near the station, and found plenty of entertainment in watching the gathering crowd beneath us, till the arrival of the 10 o'clock train. There were many false alarms, and wild rushings and pushings among the people, at the sound of various distant whistles along the road; but at last there came a rumble and a shriek that were not to be mistaken, and the multitude, with one great wave-like motion forward, was still with expectation. The rumble ceased, and it was not many minutes before another crowd, with the two invisible judges somewhere in its midst, made its way through the first crowd to a gorgeous coach, that had also been mysteriously kept invisible till this moment. No shouts or cheers greeted their lordships or their equipage—they were far too solemn personages for that; but, when the coach began to move forward, boys and girls raced before it, and men and women hurried along behind. This carriage was of glossy black, with wheels of the brightest blue, and on each side the coats of arms of the county and of the kingdom glittered in brilliant yellow. It was drawn by four shining bay horses, and on each of the left-hand horses sat a postillion, dressed in a queer, three-cornered hat, a tight coat of light drab, made dazzling with gilt braid, the most vivid of yellow plush trowsers, reaching only to the knees, long white stockings, and the shiniest of patent-leather slippers. Behind the coach stood two footmen, dressed in the same style, holding on with both hands, and looking very uncomfortable. I have never seen anything in America approaching nearer to this magnificence than Tom Thumb's carriage; and, if you remember that, you have a pretty good miniature idea of my lord justices' turn-out to-day. Through the dark, narrow, crooked streets of this old town, worse than the worst of Boston, the coach and the crowd proceeded. At last they stopped before the door of a fine private residence, where the judges and their retinue were to stay, according to the ancient and honorable custom of taking possession of any house that suits their fancy, for as long a period as the court may be in session. In these days, of course, this privilege has to be paid for—and very liberally too, I believe. But the house must be one of the best that the town affords, thoroughly furnished with silver and linen, and all that is needful to make man happy; and the ordinary occupants must decamp entirely, servants and all, and let the judges and their servants come in and turn things upside down as much as they please. Why they do not find it more convenient to stop at the fine new hotel just across the street from the depot, and next door to the court-house, I should have found it difficult to understand, had I not recently made the discovery of a race of people on the face of the earth who, unlike the generality of mankind, seem to be much finder of old fashions than of new ones; and I suspect that the judges must belong to that race.

Well, boys—excuse my digressions—into this fine house their lordships entered. But they only stayed long enough now to put on their great gray wigs, and their scarlet robes trimmed with ermine; and then they got into their carriage again, and drove to the cathedral, to hear a sermon in regard to their duties during the coming session of the court. While they are on their way, you and I can step out and take a look at the old building. A cathedral is a bishop's church, and is usually larger and more richly adorned than ordinary churches. This one was first built—or, rather, one was built on the spot where this now stands—in the year 1011, by one Walter the Norman. Doesn't that seem ages ago? Before Columbus was born, or America thought of! Since this time it has been through various experiences. Twice it has been almost demolished, when the city was besieged; once it was almost entirely destroyed by fire, in the time of Oliver Cromwell (who knows how long ago that was?); it had a regiment of soldiers quartered in it, who are not supposed to have improved it particularly; but it has lived through it all, and I fancy its last days are its best days. It is so very large that only one wing of it is fitted up with pews and pulpit and used as a church; and this wing is as large as almost any church in New York. We have had plenty of time, and can find ourselves very good seats, before the procession makes its appearance. But here it comes, headed by the dean and chapter. You will wonder what they are. They are the ministers who form the bishop's council, and who preach by turns in the cathedral. There are six of them, the one at their head being called the dean, and all of them together the chapter; and, what is more singular still, each one of them separately is called a canon. They all live very near the cathedral, in houses which in the days when England was a Roman Catholic country were the cells and dormitories of the monks; and church and houses still stand in the midst of a beautiful green yard, which is called the cathedral *close*, and is surrounded with a high stone-wall. These men are dressed this morning in long white robes, with great red hoods hanging over their shoulders. They escort the judges to their seat, and part to right and left as they pass in. The lord justices are fairly gorgeous in their scarlet and white and their great curling gray wigs. Behind them comes the mayor of the city; and behind him the other magistrates, two of them bearing the mayor's great gold scepter. It is all very grand in the dim old cathedral. The morning sun only dares to peep in, very high up, at the little windows in the arches of the roof; but he is merry enough there, left all to himself among the great stone lilies and roses. Once, lighting for an instant on the gilded scepter of a sculptured angel, over our heads, a ray is reflected, and falls glittering down to the polished marble of a tombstone on the floor beneath. You know that in the old time it was the custom to bury the dead under the stones of the church-floor. The whole floor of this great cathedral is covered with the names of those who are sleeping beneath; and among them, in a remote and quiet corner, is that of a great and good man, about whom I hope you will know more some day—Archdeacon William Paley. But I suppose we ought to be listening to the sermon, instead of gazing about the church. The judges are certainly setting us a good example. Not being a lawyer myself, I am unable to see what the minister's words have to do with an occasion like this; but their lordships look so wise about it all that I would fain hope they are being greatly benefited. At any rate, the holy words which are read from the Bible, and the psalms sung by sweet boys' voices (for in this old church the choir is composed entirely of boys), are enough to make us all the better for the service; and, at its close, we file slowly out to the familiar music of "God save the Queen," and everybody takes a recess till the opening of the court at one o'clock.

In the afternoon our party was somewhat delayed, and the hearing of cases had begun when we reached the court-room. One of the dazzling footmen in yellow plush opened a narrow side-door, and ushered us to a seat that had been reserved for us on the high sheriff's stand; and we sat down and looked about.

Very near us, on a high sort of throne, with a red canopy over his head, and a bust of King George Third looking down through a veil of dust and cobwebs on to the top of that, sat one of the judges, still in his official robes. Beneath him was a table, of the horseshoe shape, covered with inkstands and papers; and around it sat the barristers or lawyers. They also wore gray wigs, smaller than those of the judges, and with two queer little bows behind, that shook every time they moved their heads. They wore long black robes, and each one had by his side a blue woolen bag, which was used to convey his documents and his millinery to and from the court-room. Altogether, the picture was so exactly like certain descriptions of an English court I had read that I was very sure the little lry voice I heard—coming up, apparently, from under the table—was talking about Jarndyce and Jarndyce (a noted law-case I once read about in an English story-book). But I soon discovered my mistake. It was the indictment, or charge against the prisoner, that the little voice was reading. I looked around for the prisoner; but for some time could find none. But, at last—could it be? Yes, it surely must be the prisoner; for he stood right there before the bar, in front of the judge. I saw, not the great, malicious-looking man one would expect to see in such a place; but a boy—a little boy. He was plump and rosy, and had small fat hands, that played a great deal with his jacket-buttons, and large brown eyes, that sometimes looked round the room in a most unconcerned way, and sometimes grew very shining with tears, and that sometimes he had to hide completely in his great red pocket-handkerchief. What could that child have done to bring him here? The barrister went on slowly and dryly; and I will give you the story as it came out at last between him and the witnesses. It seems that John Neen—(I am not afraid to give you his real name, for I don't suppose he will ever see this paper; and, if he does, I hardly think he would mind my having told you his story)—it seems that Johnny was playing, one afternoon last February, with two other boys, in the street near Mr. Thompson's shoe-shop. He was enjoying himself particularly well, I dare say; for almost any other afternoon for the last ten months you might have seen him, instead of playing outside the door, sitting in the little dark shop, stitching shoes with Mr. Thompson. He had been Mr. Thompson's apprentice; but had been discharged two or three days before. Johnny had an old jack-knife, and one of the other boys had a box of matches; and the other boy proposed to "swop." At first Johnny refused. A jack-knife, although "dreadful dull," as one of the little witnesses testified, seemed to him to present greater possibilities than a box of matches; but pretty soon the other boy renewed the subject, and, after a good deal of negotiation, an exchange was agreed upon. He had had the matches but a little while, when one of the boys heard him call out suddenly: "I know what I'll do! I hate old Thompson, and I'll burn him up!" So he scratched a good large bundle of the matches on the stone-wall, and stretched his arm into a cellar-window, and set fire to a pile of hemp which he knew very well was just beneath. The hemp, of course, blazed up immediately; and all the boys were dreadfully frightened, and ran away as fast as they could. Johnny picked up a tin pail that was tumbling about near by, and ran down the hill to the river for water. It was a good way off, and by the time he came hurrying back up the hill, spilling water at every step, the blaze had all disappeared; and there stood the little old brown shop, looking just as usual, and in the doorway Mr. Thompson, looking perhaps a little more grim than usual. Mr. Thompson turned round and spoke to some one, when he saw Johnny; and immediately a policeman stepped out and arrested him. The two other boys then came dodging round the corner, to see what was going on; and they all stood there and saw Johnny and the policeman walk off to jail. The next day he was taken before the civil court; but, as they could not decide what to do with him, he was sent back to prison to wait for the lord justices. So, you see, that was a very unfortunate "swop" for Johnny Neen. "The case is before the court," said the judge, after the witnesses had all given their evidence. The question for you to decide, gentlemen of the jury, is whether this boy is guilty of deliberate crime in setting fire to Mr. Thompson's shop; or whether it was done from a childish impulse, without realizing the consequences of the act. The worst point against him, in my opinion, is that he had been heard by several of the witnesses to say, before committing the act, that he hated old Thompson, and meant to do something bad to him." Then the judge leaned his fat red cheek forward on his white forefinger, in a meditative way; and the court kept silence for a few minutes. "Has the prisoner anything to say in his defense?" presently said the little dry voice that had read the indictment. Johnny was just then examining the bust of King George Third, and took no notice of the voice. "My boy," said the judge, in deep, pleasant tones, drawing Johnny's eyes at once to his—"my boy, you have heard what all these people have said about you; now, is there anything you would like to say yourself about setting fire to Mr. Thompson's shop? Any question you would like to ask Mr. Thompson, or any one else?" Although Johnny heard this time, he looked very bewildered still. The governor of the jail, who sat just behind him, whispered something in his ear. "No, my lord," said Johnny, in a little faint voice. "No, my lord," repeated the governor, in a very audible one. The judge leaned his red cheek on his white finger again for a moment. "Is there any one here who can bring forward testimony as to the lad's general character?" "If Mr. Thompson is present, will he have the kindness to step forward once more? Mr. Thompson emerged from the crowd, and testified that he had no fault to find with John Neen's general conduct while he was with him; but that he had dismissed him because he was lazy, and he knew he could never make a shoemaker of him. "Is John Neen's father present?" said the judge, next. "Yes, sir," said a voice, high and husky, from a remote corner. There was a great bustling and turning round among all the people, and an opening was made straight from the corner to the witness-stand, as a little man, looking like a somewhat enlarged edition of Johnny, hurried forward. How Johnny cried when he saw him! But his father only gave one hasty glance at the prisoner's-box; and then went on, very hurriedly, and with a voice still high and husky, to give his evidence. The only important testimony that he gave was that his son was only ten and a half years old, instead of twelve, as the indictment had stated. "The case is now before you, gentlemen of the jury," said the judge, after a pause; and then he proceeded to state the whole case again, giving first one argument on Johnny's side, and balancing it so exactly with one on Mr. Thompson's, saying that the lad's tender years and evidently imperfect education ought to be taken into account, and then bringing out the greatness of the crime of setting fire to an inhabited building so clearly that—well, that I was very glad I wasn't a gentleman of the jury. When he was done, everybody was very still, except the jury, who whispered briskly among themselves for about ten minutes. Then one of them stood up, and turned toward the judge. "My lord, the jury presents its decision." The voice that had read the indictment now took on the shape and similitude of a man, and stepped forward toward the prisoner's-box. "The prisoner will rise to hear his sentence." Johnny stood up. "What is the decision of the jury?" said the voice. "*Not guilty*," said the spokesman of the jury. "Not guilty, my lord," said the voice to the judge. "Not guilty," said the judge to Johnny. "You can go with your father, my boy." Johnny turned eagerly round. "But, wait a moment; I want to say a few words to you," said the judge. "Because you have escaped this time, you are not to suppose that you can commit such a crime as this again, and expect to escape. Boys as young as you *have been hung* in England, and for crimes no worse than this." Johnny began to cry. "You needn't cry. I don't say that you are going to be hung; but there is no knowing what may be done to you, if you go on in this way, hating people and destroying what belongs to them. I hope you will not go on in this way. I don't believe you will. I have been glad to hear from the governor of the jail that you have been a good boy while with him, and that you have learned to read. I hope you will keep on being a good boy, and keep on learning all you can. Now, good-bye; and I hope *never* to see you here again." "Good-bye, sir," said Johnny, this time without any prompting; and a few minutes after I saw him in the street, by his father's side, looking as if he had never heard of a jail or a court-house in his life. Now, boys, I have made my story too long already; and I will not make it longer by adding a moral. Of course, it has one. In fact, like most true stories, I think it has two or three. I hope you will succeed in finding them for yourselves, and in making good use of them; not only now, while you are boys, working hard, whether at shoemaking or anything else, but when you get to be men—perhaps some of you judges, at any rate makers and enforcers, I hope, of the laws of a great nation.

Selections.

THE OLD CHURCH ON THE HILL.

On the hight of a lonely hill
Its rusty old form it uprears,
Standing in solitude, where it has stood
Through the storms of a hundred years.

It meets the first rays of the morn,
While the valleys still sleep in the shade;
The glory of sunset plays round its walls,
And it shines as with sapphires inlaid.

In the dark and stormy nights,
When the tempests sweep over the hill,
It creaks in the blast, and wild, wild songs
Its desolate corridors fill.

The traveler sees it afar,
On his rough and winding way;
The husbandman sees it, resting from toil,
In the heat of a summer day.

Around it the multitudes sleep
Who of old sought its altars in prayer—
A great congregation; they rest from their toils,
Unmoved by earth's tumult and care.

O many the thoughts of the heart,
As we stand by the temple of God,
And think of the worshipers, vanished and gone,
Who up to its courts have trod!

They came in the joy of their souls,
Or they came with their burdens to bear,
In the sunlight of youth, in the evening of age,
In hope, or in grief and despair.

Then peace to the church on the hill!
Where its rusty old form it uprears;
Let it stand, in its loneliness, where it has stood
Through the storms of a hundred years.

THE HYMNS OF MARVELL ASCRIBED TO ADDISON.

THERE are three hymns of considerable merit—one of which ranks among the first in our language—included in nearly every collection of hymns, that are commonly ascribed to the gifted editor of the *Spectator*, Joseph Addison, but which are undoubtedly the composition of Andrew Marvell. Our readers may be quite sure that, in attempting to make good our assertion, we have ample evidence to support it, for we have spared no pains or research to ascertain, as positively as the lapse of nearly two centuries will allow, who was the real author of those hymns. We are surprised to see that Mr. Roundell Palmer, in his "Book of Praise," has fallen into the common error; although in so many instances he has diligently sought after the original MS. versions of the hymns inserted in his valuable collection. How the first compilers of hymn-books made the mistake is easily seen; but it is not so easy to exculpate them from the charge of carelessness and want of judgment.

The hymns to which we refer are those which begin severally:

"The Lord my pasture shall prepare,
And feed me with a shepherd's care;
His presence shall my wants supply,
And guard me with a watchful eye;
My noonday walks he will attend,
And all my midnight hours defend;"

and

"When all Thy mercies, O my God,
My rising soul surveys,
Transported with the view I'm lost
In wonder, love, and praise!"

and

"The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky,
And spangled heavens, a shining frame,
Their great original proclaim."

These hymns were first published in the sixth volume of the *Spectator*, the Saturday papers of which are known to be the contributions of Addison. Concerning the first of these hymns Addison writes: "David has very beautifully represented steady reliance on Almighty God in the 23d psalm, which is a kind of 'pastoral' hymn, and filled with those allusions which are usual in that kind of writing. As the poetry is very exquisite, I shall present my readers with the following translation of it." To attribute the lines that follow this laudatory preface of the modest Addison would be to accuse him of gross conceit. The other hymns are referred to in a similar manner, he adding that they had "not yet appeared in print." To proceed to more substantial evidence. Captain Thompson was Marvell's first biographer; and with immense labor and some considerable expense he gathered together what was known to be in existence of Marvell's productions, and published the same in several ponderous quarto volumes. He read through nearly three hundred letters, which are addressed to Marvell's constituents, and which are still preserved in the town-hall at Hull, besides private epistles. Moreover, being well acquainted with Marvell's great-nephew, he obtained from him a manuscript volume of poems, bearing the date of 1676, two years before Marvell's death, and when Addison would be just four years old. It was supposed that he had begun to make a collection of his own works for publication; when his untimely death prevented the plan from being executed; but, as his nephew says, "this MS. serves to detect the theft and ignorance of some writers."

How these hymns came into Mr. Addison's hands is not known. Probably they were remitted by correspondents, or even by some of Marvell's own relatives. Captain Thompson says: "There is very little difference between the two copies, unless in the spelling and a grammatical error, which Mr. Addison may have altered for the better." In the MS. they follow a well-authenticated ballad, written by Marvell, and presented with a gold box to the king by the city, the original ballad having more verses than that given in the state poems.—*Christian Witness.*

SONNET.

MY letters! all dead paper, mute and white!
And yet they seem alive and quivering
Against my tremulous hands, which loose the string
And let them drop down on my knee to-night.
This said he wished to have me in his sight
Once, as a friend. This fixed a day in Spring
To come and touch my hand—a simple thing;
Yet I wept for it! This—the paper's light—
Said, *Dear, I love thee;* and I sank and quailed
As if God's future thundered on my past.
This said, *I am thine;* and so its ink has paled
With lying at my heart that beat too fast.
And this, O Love, thy words have ill availed
If what this said I dared repeat at last!
—*Mrs. E. B. Browning.*

PEBBLES.

AN Edinburgh paper says: "We regret to find that the announcement of the death of Mr. W—— is a malicious fabrication."

A CHAP in Memphis has written a fifty-page pamphlet to prove that Abraham Lincoln was the Gog foretold by the prophet Ezekiel.

HENRY WARD BEECHER once said that "the opening voluntary should be like a screen rolled down between the congregation and the world."

A LABORER in an ice-house Down East was killed by a lump of ice falling on his head. Verdict of the jury: "Died of hard drink."

A NEGRO, after gazing at the Chinese long and earnestly, exclaimed: "If de white folks is dark as dat out dare, I wonder what's de color ob de niggers?"

HAVE you heard Senator Fessenden's conundrum? This is it: "Why was it so hard to get Andrew Johnson out of office? Because he went in so tight."

WHEN a gentleman steps on a lady's train, the lady should turn round and say, politely: "I beg your pardon, sir." The gentleman should bow, and say: "I accept your apology, madam."

QUEEN VICTORIA was charged 700 francs for a plain breakfast by a Swiss innkeeper. He was remonstrated with on the ground that eggs were plenty; but countered with, "Yes, but sovereigns are scarce."

AN envious Michigan paper, referring to the numerous meetings of pioneers in Ohio, says that "there was never, perhaps, a state which required so many pioneers as Ohio to settle it, or where they lived so long and died so often."

A WORTHY deacon, in a town somewhere in North America, gave notice at a prayer-meeting of a church-meeting that was to be held immediately after; and unconsciously added, "There is no objection to the female brethren remaining!"

"How can we ever pay the great national debt the Republicans have incurred?" asked one of our bankrupt Democrats, at a recent meeting. "Fail, and pay five cents on a dollar, as you did," responded a lad whose family had been a large creditor of the speaker.

GOV. SEYMOUR having been presented by some of his political friends with a magnificent watermelon, it is suggested by one of his political opponents that the Republicans of Maine, not wishing to be behindhand in graceful testimonials, have just given him an enormous beat.

REV. JAME BOYER was upper grammar master in the great "Blue-coat School" (Christ's Hospital) and his name will not be forgotten until Lamb and Coleridge are no longer read. Though an admirable teacher, he was terribly severe. When Lamb heard of his death, he remarked that "it was lucky that the cherubim who took him to heaven wore nothing but faces and wings, or he would infallibly have flogged them by the way."

A YOUNG fellow, not quite so wise as Solomon, eating some Orange County cheese, full of mites, one night, at a restaurant, said: "Now I have done as much as Samson, for I have slain my thousands and tens of thousands." "Yes," answered one of the company, "and with the same weapon, too—the jawbone of an ass."

IT is stated that as George H. Pendleton was leaving the platform, recently, after one of his most vigorous harangues, he was accosted by a one-armed man, who congratulated him on his excellent speech. "I can appreciate it," said the man, holding up his stump. "I lost this arm while defending your principles." "Ah! indeed," said the orator, blandly smiling. "Yes, sir," said the other; "I lost that arm while fighting in the Southern army, against the Abolition Government."

Commercial Notices.

THE CRAFTSMEN'S LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No business in the world so nearly approaches a science as that of Life Assurance. Its principles have been so thoroughly subjected to mathematical constraint that to-day it is impossible for an insurance company to exist under the laws of New York without being as stable and financially secure as human investments can possibly be made.

We are, therefore, always glad to welcome every new insurance association and company, as so much added to the bulk of permanent happiness. And especially is this true where the new candidate presents such unquestioned credentials as does the Craftsmen's Life Assurance Company of New York. Its reserve capital of $200,000 protects the policyholder from possibility of loss. Its liberal conditions are such as to make the company instantaneously popular with the public.

The new company, as its card in another column announces, will shortly take rooms in the fine edifice which the Park Bank is now erecting. We predict it a success commensurate with the energy of its management and the liberality of its provisions.

S. P. Q. R. were the inspiring characters inscribed upon the conquering banners of the heroic Romans; but D. P. S. are characters which delight our modern nations. They are the initials for DAVID'S PRIZE SOAP, which we are told is sold at every respectable grocer's, and is warranted to be the greatest dirt eradicator known to modern science. The manufacturer has *forty years'* experience in the making of laundry soaps, and *he* ought to know what good soap is by this time. Try it; you'll like it.

MATHUSHEK'S COLIBRI PIANO.—This wonderful little piano is rapidly becoming the universal favorite of the people, as it ever has been of the profession. The demand is at present greatly in excess of the ability to supply. Yet purchasers are leaving their orders and taking their turn, rather than to buy *any other piano.*

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WHY is the MONITOR WRINGER (manufactured by the original Wringer man) the best? Because it has the Patent Self-Regulating, Conical-shaped Cog-Wheels, and solid White-Rubber Rolls.

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J. WARD & Co., M'f'r's Agents,
Nos. 21 and 23 Courtland st., N. Y.

THE purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea-shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take no other. Ask for "Hazard and Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

"TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION!"—It is a fiction to believe that the adulterated, noxious drugs sold in the market as Saleratus are beneficial, or even harmless, to the consumer. It is much stranger, but no fiction, to believe that Pyle's Saleratus is pure and wholesome, and the best ever made! Sold by grocers everywhere.

COLGATE AND COMPANY'S AROMATIC VEGETABLE TOILET SOAP is the best for toilet use. It is composed of healing ingredients; and, being combined with Glycerine, is particularly adapted to the delicate skin of ladies and infants.

ALL PERSONS desirous of having their shirts, linen, and laundry washing of the most perfect whiteness, and without being spotted, should use the Patent Soluble Blueing Bag. It never fails. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, and by PLYMOUTH COLOR CO., 106 and 108 Fulton st., N. Y.

THE greatest triumph of mechanics is the making of three sewing-machines from one, which is done by substituting the Bruen M'f'g Co.'s new Cloth-plate for the old one on the Wheeler & Wilson machine. Price $10. Office 571 Broadway.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, SEP. 15, 1868.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE INDEPENDENT.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Choice	@17
Extra	16 @ 16¼
First quality	15¼@15¾
Second quality	14 @15
Third quality	13¼@13¾
Inferior	10 @11
Average	all
sales about	@15

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Extra Fine, ₹ lb.	6 @ 6½
Choice	6 @ 6¼
Good	4 @ 5
Fair	3½@ 3¾
Common	2½@ 3
Extra Lambs	8 @ 9
Good	7 @ 8
Common to Fair	6½@ 6¾

COWS AND CALVES.

Choice	$100@110
Good	75@ 95
Fair	50@ 70
Inferior and Common	40@ 45

VEAL CALVES.

Extra and Choice	11¾@12
Good	9¾@11
Common	9 @ 9¾
Inferior	8 @ 8½

SWINE.

	Live, per lb.	Dressed, per lb.
Corn-fed, prime to choice	10@11¾	13¾@13¾
Corn-fed, common to fair	9¼@9¾	12¼@13¼

DRIED FRUITS.—Peaches are easier, while Apples are more inquired for and higher. We quote:

Apples, State, new	11	@12
do. do. old	7	@ 9
do. Ohio, new	10	@11
do. do. old	7	@ 8
do. Southern	9	@11
Dried Peaches, new, peeled, good to prime	25	@30
do. do. do. fair to good	20	@25
do. do. unpeeled, halves	13	@15
do. do. quarters	10	@12
Blackberries, per lb	22	@25
Raspberries, per lb	30	@35
Plums, per lb	28	@30

SEEDS.—There is a fair demand for Grass Seed, and prices are steady. Flax is very quiet. We quote:

Clover, per lb	14 @ 14½
Timothy, per bushel	$2 90@$3 25
Flaxseed	$2 75@$2 80

ASHES.—The market for Pots is steady at $7@$9 50. Pearls continue nominal.

BEESWAX is in good demand at 45@46 cents.

TALLOW.—The demand has been quite active, and the market is firmer, with sales at 12¾@13 cents.

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week were 9,206 packages. The stock of Butter is light here, and also in all the principal Western markets; and it is supposed that the Lake Superior and Rocky Mountain mining districts and large Western towns will absorb the make of Western Butter, so that none will come East. Canada Butter is being taken by English buyers at 20@24 cts. gold there, and cannot come here unless our market shall advance or the English market decline. New York State has made more Butter this year than last, and the prospect for Fall feed is excellent; but, with little Western or Canada in market, it will all be wanted. Saturday's California steamer takes out about 1,500 firkins; and there begins to be a good demand for Fine-grained Yellow Butter—such as Chemung, Chenango, and Delaware dairies—for Southern shipment. In Welsh there was little doing, on account of the non-arrival of freight trains over the Central Road. Fall Butter begins to arrive, and sells quick at full prices. We quote:

Orange County pails and Creamaries	@50
Fine Fall Butter	43 @45
Fine Long Dairies	42 @43
Good to Choice Fall Butter	40 @43
do. do. Dairies	40 @43
Fair to Good Butter	37 @40
Common to Fair	33 @35
Grease	none.

CHEESE.—Receipts for the week 19,248 boxes. Stock here is not large, and the views of holders through the interior are fully up to our market here. We make no change in quotations; but the 17 cts. is only reached for strictly Fancy Factories, which are scarce. We quote:

Factory Cheese, fancy	16 @17
do. do. fair to good	15 @15½
Private Dairies, fancy	15 @16
do do. fair to good	10 @14

EGGS.—Receipts this week have been more liberal; and, with good active demand and cooler weather, last week's prices have been maintained. Our quotations are at the mark. We quote:

Jersey, State, and Pennsylvania, per doz	28 @30
Western, per doz	26 @27
Manilla #35; Jute #18; Hemp #25	
Egg Oats, per bush	50 @75

LIVE POULTRY.—All kinds sell well. The Jewish New Year holidays make a good demand just now, especially for chickens. We quote:

Turkeys, per lb	23 @ 25
Fowls, per lb	20 @ 22
Ducks, per pair	85 @ 90
Geese, Jersey, per pair	2 50 @ 2 75
do. Western, per pair	1 50 @1 75
Spring Chickens, per pair	75 @1 25

BEANS.—Good sound lots of New Beans are selling at about $4 per bush. Some lots have been sent forward too green, and will have to be sold at low prices. Old Beans are in light stock, and prices are nominal. We quote:

Marrows, per bush. 62 lbs	$4 50@5 00
Mediums, " "	4 25@4 75
Kidneys, " "	5 50@6 00

BUCKWHEAT.—The demand has been quite active, and the market is firmer, with sales at 12¾@13 cents.

DRIED FRUITS.—Peaches are easier, while Apples are more inquired for and higher. We quote:

Apples, State, new	11 @12
do. do. old	7 @ 9
do. Ohio, new	10 @11
do. do. old	7 @ 8
do. Southern	9 @11
Dried Peaches, new, peeled, good to prime	25 @30
do. do. do. fair to good	20 @25
do. do. unpeeled, halves	13 @15
do. do. quarters	10 @12
Blackberries, per lb	22 @25
Raspberries, per lb	30 @35
Plums, per lb	28 @30

SEEDS.—There is a fair demand for Grass Seed, and prices are steady. Flax is very quiet. We quote:

Clover, per lb	14 @ 14½
Timothy, per bushel	$2 90@$3 25
Flaxseed	$2 75@$2 80

ASHES.—The market for Pots is steady at $7@$9 50. Pearls continue nominal.

DAVID W. LEWIS,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 62 Pearl street, New York,

gives particular attention to the commission sale of BUTTER, CHEESE, BEANS, EGGS, etc. We specially solicit the sale of your FALL BUTTER; it will meet quick sales at good prices, and have prompt returns. Put initials on packages, send address by mail, and mark goods D. W. LEWIS, N. Y.

OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY OF
B. T. BABBITT,
Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, and 74
WASHINGTON STREET,
New York City.

CAUTION TO DEALERS AND CONSUMERS!

An inferior article of Soap is being thrust upon the market, bearing BRAND and LABEL similar to my own, and well calculated to deceive the unsuspecting. Beware of imitations! Do not purchase box or bar unless you see B. T. BABBITT plainly marked upon both. Look well that the initials B. T. are prefixed to my name. None other is genuine, or equal in quality.
B. T. BABBITT.

PRICES CURRENT.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE INDEPENDENT.

ASHES—Duty, 2½ ₹ ct. Pots, 1st sort 100 lbs	$ 9 00
Pearls, 1st sort, 100 lbs	a 9 06
CANDLES—Duty: 6 cts. ₹ lb. Sperm, ₹ lb	50
Do. 2d	a 50
Do. 1st Patent	a 60
Do. 2d do	a 60
Adamantine City	a 22
Adamantine, Star	a 23
COAL—Duty: 40c. ₹ 2000 lbs. Liv. Orr'ston	a
Sidney	a
Pictou	a
Anth. $9,000 lb	6 50
COCOA—Duty: 3 c. ₹ lb. Soluble	a 7 00
Sharp's Rehabilitated	a 20
Nonpareil	a 10
Peru	a 10½
St. Domo	a
Other	a
COFFEE—Duty: 5c. ₹ lb. Java, white, W'hsed	31¼ a 32½
Jamaica	14½ a 15
Laguayra	a 16
Maracaibo	a 16
St. Domo, coast	a 14½
COPPER—Duty: 2 cts. ₹ lb. Pig and Bar	24c. and
Sheathing &c. ₹ lb	a
Am'can Ingot	20¾ a 23¼
Cat'ch's new	
(suth.) ₹ lb	a 21
Sheathing, old	20 a 21
Sheath'g, yell	26 a
Pig, Chile	a
Bolts	a
DRUGS AND DYES—	
Alcohol	245 a
Aloes, ₹ lb	a
Aloes Soc'trine	75 a
Alum	3¾a 3¾
Ant'ymy, crd	12 a
Arrowr. ref. gld	23 a 26½
Arrowr. pow'd	23 a
Assafœtida	35 a
Balsam Copiv	85 a
Balsam Tolu	1 00 a
Balsam Peru	a 3 50
Berries, Pers. gld	27 a 31
Berries Turk	a
Bicarb. Soda, cl	a 4½
borax, refined	35¾ a
Bristolstone, roll	a 4
Brimstone, flor	a 5½
Brim'e, w'n, gld	90 a
Camphor, crd	1 00 a
Camphor, ref	a 1 00
Cantharides	a 1 00
Car. Ammonia	12 a
Cardamoms	a 2 25
Castor Oil	a 3 25
Chamomiles, ₹ lb	a 35
Chlorate Potash, gld	a 50
Cochineal, fine	84 a 92
Cochineal, silver	85 a
Copperas, Am	2¼ a 2½
Cream Tar, crd	30 a
Cubebs, E. I	a 90
Cutch	15¾a 16
Epsom Salts	3¾a 4
Gamboge	1 75 a 2 00
Gum Arabic, sifted	a
Gum Arabic, pkd	31 a 32
Gum Arabic, pkd	45 a 75
Gum Benzoin	80 a 85
Gum Myrrh, in bags	a
Gum Myrrh, Ty	35 a
Gum Tragacanth	35 a 40
Gum Trag. sf	35 a 40
Gum Trag., flake	50 a 100
Gyd. Peta, Eng	a
Iodine, crd	3 70 a 3 85
Ipecacuanha, Br	3 00 a 3 75
Jalap	45 a 50
Lac Dye	a
Licorice Paste	24 a 40
Madder, Dutch gold	12 a 13
Madder, French	a
Manna, common	15 a
Manna, small flake	95 a
Manna, large flake	1 70 a 1 75
Nutgalls, blue, Aleppo	33 a
Oil Bergt	6 87½a 9 50
Oil Cassia	a 3 50
Oil Lemon	4 00 a 4 50
Oil Peppermint	a 6 50
Oil Orange	a
Opium, Tr. & c	9 87½
Oxalic Acid	28 a
Phosphorus	92½a 95
Pot. Potass	a 31
Quicksilver	76 a 77
Rhubarb, Chi	2 25 a 3 25
Saleratus, cask	2½ a
Sal Amiac, gd	8 a 8½
Sal Soda, groc	1 75 a 1 80
Sarsa'lla, Hon in bd gd	25 a 30
Sarsa'lla, Mex	a 14
Senna, E. I	30 a
Senna, Alex	25 a 28
Shellac	34 a 50
Soda Ash, 56 cnt	3 37½a 3 50
Sugar Lead, W. gd	a 25
Sulphate, Quin	2 65 a 2 75
Tartaric Acid	1 45 a 1 72
Verdigris, gould	50 a 51
Vitriol Blue	10 a 11
FEATHERS—Duty: 30 Pct. Prime West'n	85 a
Prime

NOTICES.

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The Independent.

THEODORE TILTON, EDITOR.
HENRY C. BOWEN, PUBLISHER.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 24, 1868.

THE OUTLOOK.

In less than six weeks from this date the American people will decide by their votes who shall be their Chief Executive Ruler for the next four years; and, in deciding that question, will decide whether the Government, under the guidance and control of the eternal principles of Justice and Equality, shall go forward in a career of honor, prosperity, and glory, or, making a new compact with the powers of darkness, shall take a fearful step backward and downward toward destruction and death. No man can be a good citizen who is indifferent to this momentous issue, or who is not ready to put forth his best efforts to secure the peace and welfare of the land in which he lives. It is no wonder, therefore, that men, as they meet from day to day, look anxiously into each other's faces, and ask: "What is the prospect? How readest thou the signs of the times?"

To those who ask us these questions we say, unhesitatingly and confidently: The prospect of the election of Grant and Colfax is now good, and every day growing brighter and surer. The result of the elections in Vermont and Maine have dispelled many doubts and fears, and given confidence to Republicans everywhere; and they are now, under the stimulus of assured success, working with a courage and energy that they did not exhibit before. The saying of the Apostle is as applicable to this struggle of the nation for life as to the struggles of a soul for its own salvation: "WE ARE SAVED BY HOPE." In speaking, therefore, in this assured tone, we are not afraid of lulling our fellow-citizens into a false security, for we know that they will work better under the stimulus of hope than of fear.

On Tuesday, October 13th, elections will be held in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa. The news that reaches us from all these states is encouraging; and we believe they will all go Republican by sufficient, even if small, majorities. Senators and representatives, now in Washington, fresh from the field of conflict, bring most cheering reports. Speaker Colfax and Senator Morton say that Indiana is good for 10,000 majority; members from Ohio think that state sure for 35,000; and Senator Cameron, who has made a close canvass of Pennsylvania, says it will go Republican by 10,000 majority.

As the canvass proceeds, it becomes more and more manifest that a considerable body of voters who were not altogether satisfied with the action of the Republican party, and who, if the Democrats had nominated a thoroughly loyal man, would have been inclined to give him their support, will now be constrained to vote for Grant through their hostility to the revolutionary designs avowed in the Democratic platform, and proclaimed in the utterances of Blair, Wade Hampton, and other champions of that party. They see clearly that to elect Seymour and Blair would be to throw away much of what was gained by the suppression of the rebellion, and to incur the hazard of another war; and, therefore, they will vote for Grant and Peace. If the result of the October elections in Pennsylvania and the other states above named does not disappoint us, we shall almost certainly carry New York in November, and need not despair even of New Jersey. We cannot win, however, without work. During the next forty days, every man who loves liberty and would save his country from untold calamities must do his utmost to enlighten his neighbors, and to bring every Republican voter to the polls. This work, we maintain, is in the highest sense a religious duty, from which no Christian man can be excused. He who is lukewarm in a contest involving interests of such importance is wanting no less in fidelity as a Christian than as a citizen.

THE WAR-PARTY.

THE Democratic party has become the *war*-party; and that, too, in the time of peace. Its platform declares "the Reconstruction Acts (so called) of Congress" to be "usurpations, and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void." This declaration, if carried into effect, means that congressional reconstruction is to be swept away from top to bottom. Will it be carried into effect if the Democrats triumph in the coming election? So Wade Hampton understands the purpose of the party. So General Blair openly proclaims. So the whole tribe of rebels and their Democratic sympathizers both mean and demand.

Of course, the reconstructed state governments, now in actual operation and represented in both Houses of Congress, are to be treated as null and void—as really having no legal existence or rightful authority. This is the necessary result of the Democratic proposition, when put into practice. Is, then, any man so foolish as to suppose that this will or can occur without a *second war*, involving anarchy and bloodshed at the South, and quite likely sweeping over the whole country? These state governments are already in existence. They are not abstract ideas, but concrete facts. They have their officers of law, installed not only in the councils of the state, but also in those of the nation. They also have their earnest supporters, both North and South. And these, let it be remembered, are *solid* facts, not to be disposed of or brushed away by a mere resolution. Nothing can dispense with them but revolutionary violence. Such violence means war. It can mean nothing else. The Democratic programme, if reduced to practical effect, will and must bring on a collision of arms.

We are aware that the Democrats claim that these reconstructed governments are illegal, and that for this reason they may and should be displaced; yet they exist as *facts* under congressional legislation. Moreover, Southern loyalists, supported by the Republican party, claim that these governments are duly constituted, that they have a rightful existence, and that they must be maintained. Here are elements of immense danger to the peace of the country the moment the Democratic doctrine assumes a practical form. Rebels o' the Wade Hampton school are ready for the strife; but are the American people ready? No graver question has ever been placed before the public mind.

What does the Democratic party propose to substitute in place of these governments, declared to be "unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void?" Of course, they mean to have state governments at the South of some kind. What shall they be, and in what respects shall they differ from those already in existence? There is no difficulty in answering this question. The Democrats mean—the proof thereof is as clear as the light of day—to disfranchise the negro, and restore the rebels to power. They mean in this way to make these states Democratic states; and, by this means, place the party once more in power in the National Government. They want the votes of their Southern Democratic friends, nine-tenths of whom are unrepentant rebels. The political reason is the great secret of their hostility to the reconstruction measures of Congress. Southern rebels affiliate themselves with Northern Democrats, because this is their only hope for saving the "lost cause"; and Northern Democrats affiliate themselves with Southern rebels, and make a platform to their liking, because by so doing they hope at last to achieve a political success. Combine the two, and give them the control of the government, and then the old Democratic *régime* would be again in full blast. The rights of the negro would be crushed to the earth. Slavery would be re-established in effect, if not in form. The national debt would be repudiated. The very men who were the chief causes of the rebellion would rule the party and rule the government. The victories on the battle-field would all be lost by the strategies of the politician. Rebellion would be the winner, and loyalty the loser.

Such are the natural and almost certain consequences to ensue from the success of the Democratic party in the pending election. Will the American people invite these results? Will it be best in this stage of the question to reverse the whole action of Congress, and start out upon a new and revolutionary track, for the sake of placing the Democrats in power? Is it not best for the peace of the country to let the Republican party—the party that carried the nation safely through the war—finish what would long since have been consummated but for the treachery and perversity of Andrew Johnson? We appeal to the friends of liberty and the lovers of peace to vote down the Seymour and Blair ticket. General Grant says: "*Let us have peace.*" The way—and, humanly speaking, the only way—to have this peace is thoroughly to defeat the WAR-PARTY at the ballot-box.

CHURCH SUFFRAGE.

A CONTROVERSY is going on in the church at Elmwood, Ill., respecting the right of females to vote in a Congregational church. We referred to it in a recent number, on account of the principles involved. We stated the facts as they had been represented to us, and censured the procedure as arbitrary and unjust. Our authority for the statement which we made was an article in the *Elmwood Chronicle*, purporting to give a full and correct account of the whole matter; and also a private communication from other and responsible parties, fully corroborating the statements of the *Chronicle*, and declaring that any number of witnesses could be brought to verify the same. Our judgment of the case was based entirely upon the facts as thus presented.

We have since received a communication from the pastor of the church at Elmwood, giving a wholly different version of the affair, and denying the truth of the statements on which our article was based. By the very same mail came also a communication from another party—one of the most respectable and influential citizens of the place—directly contradicting the statement of the pastor, and affirming the correctness in every essential feature of the statement made by us; assuring us, moreover, that the facts as thus given can be substantiated by any number of affidavits.

Under these circumstances, and with this conflicting testimony before us, we decline the publication of either of the contradictory documents. We have no disposition to enter into the local controversies of any community. We are concerned only with the general principles involved in the present case. If we have been misinformed as to any of the facts—if any of the statements made to us shall prove to be incorrect—then, to that extent, our judgment of the case is to be modified. Nothing is further from our wish or thought than by any unjust censure to injure either the pastor or the church at Elmwood. Indeed, the pastor in his communication frankly admits that, if the facts are as represented to us, then our censure of the proceedings as arbitrary and unjust was well deserved.

Without further reference, therefore, to the controversy as regards this particular church, we take this occasion to say some things as to the main question involved, and to reaffirm what we regard as the true Congregational principle of female suffrage in the churches.

On what ground, then, we ask, are females to be excluded from the right of suffrage in Congregational churches? What right has any one thus to exclude them? A restriction of this sort, cutting off at a stroke by far the larger part of every Congregational church from the full privilege of membership, ought not to be thought of or tolerated for a moment without the most clear and valid reasons. The case ought to be so clear and the reasons so conclusive as to admit of no reasonable doubt. It is no light thing to say to any member of a Christian church, or any number of its members, You shall have no part nor lot in the management of those affairs which concern you as much as they concern any of us; you shall have no voice in the selection of a pastor, or the admission or dismission of members, or the choice of officers, or in any case of discipline; we, the lords of creation, in our superior wisdom, will manage all these things for you in our own way. What shall we say, then, of a rule which says precisely this, not to one member, or a few members, but to two-thirds or three-quarters the entire membership of every Congregational church in Christendom! Surely, there ought to be the most clear and valid reasons for such a rule of procedure, if adopted.

The reasons chiefly relied on, so far as we have observed, by the advocates of exclusive male suffrage in the churches are the following: 1. *Precedent.* The usage of Congregational churches, it is affirmed, *forbids* female suffrage. We deny this assertion, point blank and in toto. It is not true. As we stated in our previous article, it may not have been the custom, especially in the New England churches, for females generally to exercise the right of suffrage; but it is not true that they have been generally prohibited from doing so, if they saw fit. The churches in which any such restriction can be found to-day in rule, statute, or by-law are probably very few; and, were any such prohibition attempted to any extent in the churches, it would be likely to end in many cases, as at Elmwood, in the undoing of the church.

No. There is no such precedent. The restriction in question is wholly an innovation. Not only is there no such restriction generally known in Congregational churches; but the great majority of the churches of this country that are Congregational in their form of government not only recognize, but practice, the right of female suffrage. Out of New England it is very generally recognized, though not always practiced, in the churches of our denomination; while the Baptists, who as regards the form of government are purely Congregational, and who outnumber us in the proportion of six or seven to one, universally recognize and practice the right. In the Presbyterian Church it is also allowed by express statute. On what pretense, then, is precedent urged in favor of this prohibition? Not one in ten of the churches congregationally governed in this country are guilty of any such exclusiveness, either in theory or practice.

And, even if they were, what then? It is the glory of the Congregational order, as every one knows, or ought to know, that it is not governed by precedent, nor tied hand and foot to the usages of the past, like Lazarus in his grave-clothes; but is a free and living church, at liberty to move as it likes, free to govern itself according to circumstances and the nature of the case. In many respects it has unquestionably deviated from what was once established usage. Thus in regard to the office of elder, and also the practice of ordaining and installing, each church for itself, its own pastor, which was the custom of the earlier Congregational churches of this country.

2. But Scripture, it will be said, forbids female suffrage in the churches. This is the strong point with those who advocate restriction. Many who would otherwise be favorably inclined to female suffrage are led to oppose it because they fancy it to be contrary to the Word of God. If it were so, we should have no more to say; for we yield to no one in our reverence for the authority of the Divine Word. But is it so? On the contrary, after a careful examination of the point, we are prepared to deny, without qualification or limitation, that the Bible teaches any such doctrine, either directly or indirectly, by positive precept, or by fair and legitimate inference from what it does say. It has not a word to say upon female suffrage in the church, either one way or the other. No one will affirm that it does this directly. It is only by inference that it is supposed to touch the matter; and the inference, we contend, is wholly unwarranted. The passages relied on to prove this, and the only ones that can by any possibility be supposed to have such a bearing, are I Cor., xiv., 34, 35, and I Tim., ii., 11, 12; and both these passages, as is evident on the face of them, and as the best scholars and biblical critics are agreed, refer to *assemblies for religious worship*, in which women were forbidden to teach. They have no reference to suffrage, nor any possible connection with it, save in the brain of those who have a point to make out, and are driven to desperate measures for an argument. The plain English reader can see at a glance, if he looks at these passages in their connection, that their evident meaning and drift is what we have stated. It is not a question for experts and verbal critics, but for common sense. We are not, however, without authority in the matter. On I Tim., ii., 11, Bloomfield thus remarks: "The best expositors are agreed that this injunction relates, like the foregoing, to *public worship*." "Women are enjoined at divine worship to keep that silence which is suitable to subjection. They are not only not to pray, but not to instruct; they are to learn, and not to teach, nor in any manner assume authority over the other sex, but to be quiet. Thus the injunction is exactly the same as that at I Cor., xiv., 34."

The most that can be claimed is that, in assemblies for religious worship, the sphere of woman is not that of the teacher, but of the learner and listener. Not to raise the question now how far even this restriction is applicable to the changed circumstances of the present time, when the condition of women, in point of education and intelligence, is so very different from what it was when Paul wrote; not to suggest as among the possibilities even that a rule which was applicable in the first century may not, the reason for it no longer existing, be equally imperative in all coming time; we simply ask, What has this rule, admitting it still to stand in all its force, to do with *voting*, in the church or out of it? Because a woman may not conduct the public worship of the religious assembly, as teacher or in prayer, does it follow that she is to have no voice or vote in the business affairs of the church? Where is the logic of such an argument?

But we have not yet done with our authorities. Ellicott, on the same passage, explicitly refers it to "attempting to teach in the church"—that is, "at the public ministrations." "Every form of public address or teaching is clearly forbidden, as at variance with woman's proper duties and destination." Alford gives the passage the same construction, except that he regards the prohibition as extending to teaching anywhere, in the church or out of it.

The other passage, I. Cor., xiv., 34, both Bloomfield and Ellicott regard as of the same purport. Olshausen makes it refer to women's teaching, instructing, speaking in public as teachers. Alford terms it "a regulation prohibiting women to speak publicly in the church and its grounds." Such is the meaning of the above passages, as evident on the very face of them, and as the best critics are agreed. We ask, again, What ground is there for the inference which the opponents of female suffrage insist on deriving from these passages? Women, says the Apostle, are not to teach or conduct the devotions of the public assembly for religious worship; *therefore*, says some astute critic or sapient D. D., they are not to vote in a church-meeting for business. They are not to preach or teach; *therefore*, they must have no voice or vote in the choice of a pastor, the admission of members to the same church with themselves, in any other of the purely business affairs of the church. Such is the logic of the opponents of female suffrage. We confess it is "too wonderful for us." "It is high; we cannot attain to it."

We have seen how inconclusive are the arguments chiefly relied on by the advocates of the proposed restriction. On the other hand, we urge it as a sufficient and conclusive reason against the introduction of any such rule into our churches that it is contrary to the *true spirit* and *fundamental principle* of the Congregational polity. The Congregational churches are, what Neander says the primitive and apostolic churches were, purely democratic assemblies. The rule and government is that of the whole body, not of a few representing the body. This is the essential principle of Congregationalism, as laid down in so many words by its highest authorities. Dexter, in his work on Congregationalism, states the following as essential principles:

"1. *Every member of a Congregational church has equal rights, powers, and privileges with every other member.* This is the dictate of reason in regard to the membership of a body constituted as the church is." "The only exception to this," he adds, "is the express curtailment by Paul of some portion of the prerogatives of females, with such practical modifications as good sense may suggest in the case of very young and inexperienced members." We have shown in the preceding argument what this express curtailment is, and that it has no reference whatever to suffrage.

"2. *The membership*," continues Dexter, "*by majority vote, have the right and duty of choosing all necessary officers, of admitting, disciplining, and dismissing members, and transacting all other appropriate business of a Christian church.* This follows inevitably from the very theory and constitution of the body." Precisely so. The principles are correctly stated, as above: not every male member, or every adult male member, but "*every member* of a Congregational church has equal rights, powers, and privileges with every other member." Are females members of the church? we respectfully ask. If they are, and you exclude them from the right and privilege of voting, then it is not true that *every* member of a Congregational church has equal rights, powers, and privileges with every other. It is no longer true that "the *membership*, by majority vote, have the right and duty of choosing," etc. It is only the male adult membership, after all, that have this privilege. What becomes, then, of our fundamental principle of Congregationalism, so clearly and explicitly stated above? As thus construed, it amounts simply to this: Every member of a Congregational church *who is entitled to vote has equal rights and privileges with every other member who is entitled to vote.* And is this, then, the distinctive principle of Congregationalism? Is this the boasted liberty by which it differs from all other forms of church government? If it be essential to the very idea of Congregationalism that every member of the church shall have equal powers and privileges with every other as regards the affairs of the church, then by what right does any one attempt to exclude *more than two-thirds* of the members from all such privileges and powers? A Congregational church is one, forsooth, in which *every member* has equal powers and privileges with every other member, except the slightly modifying circumstance mentioned in a parenthesis—*that some two-thirds or three-fourths of the membership* (for such is about the proportion of females in our churches) *have no such powers and privileges at all!* This is Congregationalism with a vengeance! From such a pseudo Congregationalism the Lord deliver the churches of this country, now, henceforth, and forever.

THE BIBLE IN RUSSIA.

FIVE or six years ago, at a meeting of the board of managers of the American Bible Society, a motion was made for a committee to inquire as to the expediency of appointing a responsible commissioner of the society to reside at St. Petersburgh, with a competent salary, to take the official superintendence of the work of Bible distribution in the Russian Empire. Some of the obvious reasons were suggested why Russia has a special need of having a free circulation of the Bible, as a help to the elevation of the newly emancipated serfs, as well as a guaranty of public order and morality during the critical process of transition from a state of bondage to the full enjoyment of the blessings of lawful liberty. No other knowledge pervading a people is at once so improving and so safe as the knowledge of the Bible. No other country can enter upon the work of giving the Bible to Russia so advantageously as the United States—the only nation with which Russia never had a difficulty, the people with whose circumstances Russia has the greatest sympathy and the smallest ground for jealousy, and this sympathy strengthened by the fact that Russia was the most prompt to express its concern for our success in suppressing the rebellion.

Help in this respect would be received from this country with the least misgiving or suspicion of sinister ends. And the American Bible Society is the most appropriate institution to act for the whole country; because it represents just the religious sentiment of the United States, without any sectarian bias or sectarian aims whatever. By its constitution it is bound to welcome the co-operation of all who are willing to act with it in the one work of circulating the pure Scriptures, and nothing else. It cannot interfere with the religious orders or institutions of the country; but leaves them to be settled by the people in their own way. It forms no sect, it inculcates no creed, it prescribes no ritual, it establishes no rank or office, it censures none that exist. No denominational organization is so free from obstructive points or objectionable peculiarities.

The work ought to be undertaken by the Society on a scale somewhat commensurate to its magnitude, to show that we are in earnest, and that we mean to carry it through to the extent of our ability. It is necessary that the details should be arranged on the spot, by a responsible management; so that it may not be necessary to send home to the Board every time a confidential agent is to be sent, or a colporteur is to be employed, or a man's wages or field of labor is to be changed. Responsibility and efficiency will be best secured by the employment of a single commissioner, who will fully represent the Society, will serve as the directing head of the whole proceeding, and give unity and harmony to the work throughout.

As the ideal of a proper person for such a post we recall the late excellent Dr. John C. Brigham, as he was when this same Society sent him, almost fifty years ago, to survey the whole of Spanish America, as an opening field for Bible effort. Such a man, stationed at the capital of the country, as the commissioned representative of the American Bible Society—having neither political nor sectarian ends in view, but standing conscientiously aloof from everything of the sort—would soon acquire both the confidence and the esteem of all intelligent classes. The men of scientific pursuits, the statesmen, the clergy, the educators of the people, would find in his knowledge a mine of practical wisdom, and in his character a sure guaranty of integrity and disinterestedness. Through him all the details of our principles, our institutions, and our advancement could be made familiar to those who were interested to inquire. How many groundless alarms as to the effects of social progress could be allayed by a few honest words from the Bible commissioner; who, being on the spot, would be able to speak the word in season to save important measures from being rejected untried or embarrassed by excessive regulation. The one peculiarly American idea, that "error in opinion may be safely tolerated while truth is left free to combat it," if allowed to pervade the mind of the commissioner, would gradually diffuse its influence over a great nation in all its institutions.

The Greek Church differs radically from the Church of Rome, by its permission of the free use of the Scriptures. In Russia, as in England, the Established Church is strictly a function of the government. Hence, the American commissioner, being instructed to act strictly in co-operation with the church and the government, would secure all the countenance and protection of both which his work might require. With a plan of operations thus organized, and commenced with the proper energy and liberality, it was apparent then, and is only more conspicuously manifest now, the diffusion of the Scriptures to the whole reading population of the empire would have been well-nigh instantaneous. And the accruing benefits, both to the secular interests of the people and to the advancement of pure religion, would be incalculable.

Although the proposed inquiry was not moved by a young man, it only excited the mirth of many of the venerable board of managers; and that was the last of it. Some months afterward, the individual who made the motion was casually met in the street by Mr. Bidwell, the editor of the *Eclectic Magazine*, who said, in the course of a brief conversation: "What can I do for you at St. Petersburgh?" In answer, it was suggested to Mr. B. that he might have an opportunity to acquire some information that would aid in opening the way by which American Christians could assist in circulating the Bible in Russia. The suggestion was kindly welcomed, and has been carried out with a sagacity and perseverance which cannot but lead to important results. It gave, to what had been originally planned as a mere journey in pursuit of health, the high importance of an apostolic mission of inquiry. With unwearied assiduity, acquaintances were formed and cultivated, and the acquisition of trustworthy information was prosecuted in the chief cities of Russia; and an epitome of the results was presented to the board of managers, as the beginning of future operations. Mr. Bidwell has since visited Russia again and again, always with his great errand in view; and the Bible Society already feels the result in an increased demand for its issues.

In addition, and growing out of these inquiries, Mr. Bidwell has found—or, rather, has made—an opening for the Bible in the extreme eastern parts of the Russian Empire, in Siberia, of which he has given the following statement, in a letter to the New York *Observer*:

"The American Bible Society kindly made a grant of a few hundred copies of the New Testament in modern Russ language. No vessel from England, and only one from the United States, so far as I am aware, sails each year to the Amoor. A shipping merchant from Boston, on my application, kindly consented to send the case of Testaments in his ship to the Amoor free of charge. It is a five months' voyage, of about seventeen thousand miles, from New York to Nicolaievsky, a few miles up the Amoor River. The vessel sailed from New York in May, 1866. More than a year elapsed before any tidings came of the Testaments. But the box had arrived, and one copy was taken out and shown to the governor of Nicolaievsky, who promptly cautioned Mr. Chase, the consular and commercial agent, not to attempt the circulation of them, as in contravention of imperial law, and it might get himself into trouble. The governor took a copy for himself, and nothing more was heard about it for three months.

"The governor, however, self-moved, had sent the copy of the New Testament a thousand miles up the Amoor, to the residence of the archbishop of Kamschatka, who, having compared it with the edition of the Holy Greek Church, and found it correct, immediately sent down his official permission for their introduction and circulation, to the great joy of officers, soldiers, and people. The naval school, the boys' school, the girls' school, and the prisons shared in the precious volumes. The Russian officers, civil and military, purchased about sixty copies; and the avails were remitted, and handed to the American Bible Society.

Of, course this small supply was soon exhausted; and the Bible Society, on a fresh application, has promptly furnished a much larger donation. These books have been purchased of the British and Foreign Bible Society in London, and forwarded by the way of Hamburg, in a ship that sailed for the Amoor River on the 8th of April last. So great is the general interest created by this movement that no charges have been made for freight or commissions. As the official gentlemen at Nicolaievsky speak English, the American Bible Society has sent by the same vessel three elegant presentation Bibles, one to the archbishop of Kamschatka, with a courteous letter; one to the governor; and one to Major Paul Anosoff, the military commander, who has taken a warm interest in facilitating the whole procedure.

We have only room for a single suggestion, which is, that the managers of the Bible Society may now feel encouraged to make a systematic movement to enter this open door—not only in Siberia, but, by a proper understanding, throughout the empire. No enterprise which they could undertake would awaken such a deep interest in the hearts of the American people, or so surely call forth contributions of any required amount to give rapid success to the undertaking. And, most providentially, the same archbishop of Kamschatka through whose liberal construction of his official duty the first consignment of Bibles obtained free circulation in Eastern Siberia has since been promoted by the emperor to be the metropolitan of all Russia, in place of the great and good Bishop Philarete, deceased; and is now stationed at the central capital, and has his home in the Kremlin of Moscow, from which elevated station his influence and the power of his word will reach every portion of the empire.

Surely, nothing short of criminal unbelief can look over all these encouraging coincidences, and then reject the conclusion that the accepted time has come for the American Bible Society to go forward.

AMERICA, AS SEEN BY AN ENGLISHMAN.

A VERY few years ago, the English mind was profoundly convinced of the instability of American institutions and the gloomy uncertainty of the American future; and still more vividly impressed with the bright contrasts seen in the condition and prospects of the British Empire. Time has rolled on, the great rebellion has been effectually put down, the American Government is fully re-established on its proper foundations, nearly all the states are about to unite in a constitutional election of the President, and there is reason to believe that our principal troubles will all end on the 4th of March next.

In the meantime, a political agitation has arisen in England, which already convulses some of its most stable institutions, while no human forecast is able to predict what is to be its result, or how England is to be governed at the end of this century. The outlook of the remainder of Europe is still more uncertain. The veteran editor of the Leeds *Mercury*, Edward Baines, M. P., one of the most sagacious and inflexible of the leaders of the Liberal party, devotes his leading article of September 5th to the consideration of the present contrasts, as they appear when seen from the English standpoint; and the view is certainly full of comfort to our American readers.

He finds gloom and uncertainty enveloping the European sky; and the future of the great Continental Powers, in particular, "so full of gloomy portents that it seems impossible that it can presage anything but the deluge for which we have so long been looking." But, when he turns his view in another direction, and looks across the Atlantic, he beholds "a sky which, compared with that which lowers over Europe, is absolutely without a cloud." His thoughts become almost ecstatic, and he exclaims:

"Bright and serene as 'the clear shining that cometh after rain' is the Western horizon. Flecked here and there by the last streaks of darkness that remain from the great storm which raged so recently, its general brightness and serenity are, by that very circumstance, made more conspicuous; and the eyes that have watched so long the darkening sky across the Channel find relief and comfort in this new and hopeful prospect. The American people have passed through their ordeal of fire. The bloodshed, the rage, the passions of four years ago have gone forever; and we see a great nation, purged of a great sin, proudly setting its house in order for the splendid career which its own self-sacrifice has opened out. Mr. Reverdy Johnson said little in his speech at the Master Cutlers' Feast of the present state of his native land; but the delicacy which fettered his tongue at such a time need not interfere with our expression of the heartfelt admiration of the English people for the noble course of our kinsmen across the seas. They have set the Old World an example for which we fear we should have looked in vain nearer home."

We thankfully accept the omen, and are glad to know that our national skies have so pleasing an aspect as seen by friendly eyes across the water. He sees also a brighter prospect for his own country, in what has heretofore been so great a bugbear even to the liberal English mind:

"The bugbear with which we have been so often threatened by the short-sighted—the 'Americanization' of our institutions—has actually come to pass, is even now becoming an established fact. We have Americanized our institutions; but we believe that it is only in those things which are right and good that we have done so. The great bulk of the people of England are no longer shut off from all share in the government of the country; they can boast now, like their brethren across the Atlantic, that in political as well as social rights they stand on a broad ground of equality with those in whose hands power has so long been reposed. The day, too, is not far distant when no American will be able to taunt us with the possession of such an institution as the Irish Church. In these matters, at least, we are assimilating our system and institutions to those which prevail in the United States; and who will venture to say that in doing this we are not doing well? And it is this assimilation that makes our interests more closely identical than ever before."

Even Mr. Baines has not yet realized the extent of the work of "Americanization" which his country is undergoing. The virtual withdrawal of England from the position, which she formerly coveted, of the arbiter of justice among the nations is but the partial adoption of the international policy of Washington and Monroe. It is by the inculcation of such doctrines, backed by a faithful exemplification of them in practice, that the influence of England may be hereafter found coincident with that of the United States in leading the nations to a course of mutual justice, mutual confidence, and general peace.

CONGRESS assembled at the Capitol on Monday, a quorum of both houses being present. A joint resolution was adopted to adjourn to the 16th of October, from that date to the 10th of November, and from that to the first Monday in December.

Republican members from all parts of the country give excellent accounts of the presidential campaign. The success of Grant and Colfax is regarded as a foregone conclusion, and the greatest confidence is manifested in the result.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

IT will be no news to the readers of THE INDEPENDENT when we say that Maine has justified the hopes of the friends of freedom in giving over 20,000 Republican majority on the state ticket, in electing five members of Congress (the whole delegation), and in choosing a legislature in which there will be fewer copperheads than there were in the same body last year. That will do. Now for Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana!

—We have received a brief article from a writer who signs himself both "Rev." and "M.D."; and who, in a private note, says: "My articles have been too spicy for tender-hearted, thin-skinned editors, in some instances. We will see whether THE INDEPENDENT is independent." We make it a rule to illustrate our independence by rejecting articles coming to us with such a menace as this; and there is nothing in the character of the article now before us that should make it an exception to the rule.

—It has been stated in some quarters that there is nothing in the constitution of the State of New Jersey to preclude women from voting, and that some of the women of Vineland are determined to exercise their right of suffrage in the election this Fall. We wish this were not a mistake, for we should like to have the aid of the women in redeeming New Jersey from Copperhead rule; but we believe that, although a former constitution of the state permitted women to vote, the present one expressly, though unjustly, limits suffrage to "white male citizens 21 years of age." Of course, then, if the women of Vineland offer their votes, the inspectors will be required by their oaths to reject them. The first step must be to amend the constitution.

—The violence and rowdyism practiced by Democrats in some quarters is driving decent men out of the party. In one place, where a Republican procession was pelted with stones, there is said to have been quite a stampede of Democrats to the Republican side. A Cincinnati artist went a few miles into Kentucky to make a painting. He stopped at a small hotel, where his life was endangered simply because he was from Ohio. One man swore that he would kill the d—d Dutch artist from Ohio; and that, if he could not find him, then he would have him Ku-Kluxed. An amiable old gray-haired woman informed him that she would like to scrub her floor with Yankee blood. The artist went to Kentucky a Seymour man. He is now converted.

—At a recent meeting of the British Association, Miss Lydia Becker, of Manchester, read an able paper on "the supposed differences in the minds of the two sexes of man." Miss Becker is of opinion that there are no such differences; and she complained strongly, though with much good humor, of the way in which women are treated, owing to the false views on the subject which are held by men. The paper was strong in argument, and commanded earnest attention. The reading was followed by an animated discussion, at the close of which a resolution, moved by Dr. Farr, to the effect that a committee be appointed to consider how best the scientific education of woman might be prosecuted, was carried with but one dissentient.

—The Democratic papers, to cover their disappointment and dismay at the result of the election in Maine, have not scrupled to resort to downright imposition and falsehood. Though the Republican majority is nearly double what it was in 1867, the journals alluded to have the brazen impudence to pretend that their party has actually won a victory! The *National Intelligencer* heads the news in staring capitals: "Democracy Victorious"; "Immense Republican Losses"; "The Jacobins Virtually Defeated." All this is shown, observe, by keeping out of sight the vote of last year, and taking for comparison that of 1866, when the Democracy, having no hope of success, made no fight, and let the Republicans win by 27,000! Democratic editors give their readers small credit for common sense, if they suppose they cannot see through a fraud so transparent as this. The truth is that the Republican majority in Maine this year is three thousand more than its average for the last eight years, and over six thousand more than its average since its first victory over the Democracy.

—The expelled colored members of the Georgia legislature have organized themselves into "The Civil and Political Rights Association"; and their president and secretary (Mr. H. M. Turner and Mr. James Porter) have issued a call for a State Convention of Colored Men, to be held in Macon, Oct. 6th, for the purpose of considering their condition and determining upon the best course for the future. The call says:

"There can be no doubt that our personal liberty is in as great danger as our civil and political rights. The same power which would override the constitution in one thing will do it in another. It is, therefore, a solemn duty which every colored man owes to himself, his family, and his country to maintain his manhood and his right of citizenship. It is our duty to meet and invoke congressional aid in the security of our rights. Rally, then! rally, colored voters! for your rights, your citizenship, and your personal liberty! Send your delegates with sufficient funds to remain until the business of the convention is completed. Guard against all disturbances, as this is a moral contest, a bloodless battle. Drunkards and fools fight in person; sober and wise men fight with thoughts and words."

—In many places in England women have formally demanded that their names be placed upon the lists of voters, on the ground that they possessed the property qualifications prescribed by the Reform bill; and the legal aspects of the question, as well as the extent of the movement, have excited much public interest on the subject. Over six thousand women claimed the right to be registered in Manchester alone, and their demands were urged in an able speech before the registering officials by Miss Lydia Becker. After argument on both sides, the claim was disallowed. Similar proceedings took place in other towns, and in some cases the question was reserved for legal decision. The question has finally been brought before the judges at Westminster, and they have overruled the application of women to be registered as voters, on the ground that an amendment to the Reform bill, which was proposed in the House of Commons by Mr. Mill, substituting the word "person" for "man," was rejected; and that by this action the House clearly indicated the intent and purpose of the bill in this respect. But may it not be quite as plausibly argued that Mr. Mill's proposition was voted down because it was deemed superfluous, the term man being employed in its generic sense? In support of this argument might be urged the fact that the House of Commons not only refused to substitute "person" for "man," but also voted down the proposition to say "male person" instead of "man." The London *Spectator*, after reviewing the whole question, seems to think the judges have made a wrong decision. In support of its views, it quotes from the act for shortening the language used in acts of Parliament, this phrase: "That in all acts words importing the masculine gender shall be deemed and taken to include females, unless the contrary is expressly provided." Is not this conclusive?

—Immigration is rapidly making up for the losses of life during the war, from the point of view of political economy, which regards man not as a social being, but as a wealth-producing machine. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, an enlightened manufacturer, who adds scholarly tastes and culture to an eminently practical intellect, has shown in a recent speech that, by figures furnished to him by Mr. Welles, over nine hundred thousand natives of foreign countries have sought a permanent home in the United States since the leaders of the armed Democracy surrendered to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomatox Court-house. He says that these immigrants are known to bring with them specie, or its equivalent, to the average amount of $70 per head, while their average value to the country as producers and taxpayers cannot be estimated at less than the average value of an able-bodied laborer in the South prior to the war—$1,000 per head. Immigration, therefore, following this estimate, has added sixty-three millions directly, and nine hundred millions indirectly, to the wealth and resources of the country. But this estimate is far too low. For it is an economic truth, although it was first uttered by Homer, that

"The day
Makes man a slave takes half his worth away."

These free laborers from foreign lands are worth twice as much, merely as wealth-makers, as the slaves were; and, allowing for every discouraging element in their position, our freedmen are at least one-third more valuable to the country than they were as slaves. There is no cause for gloom in the future of America. No event less disastrous and less improbable than the election of Seymour and Blair can have any permanent evil influence over it. And, although Gen. Lee is a good Democrat, and Mr. Morrissey a *better*, even they can have no hope of such a result in November. In the same admirable speech Mr. Atkinson, after exhibiting an array of irrefutable statistics, expressed his profound conviction that, as a purely economic question, the war will pay for itself, because "the increased production of the Southern States which will follow the abolition of slavery will, in the next twenty years, more than pay the entire cost of the war by which slavery was ended." The question of taxation, therefore, he added, is a mere question of distribution of the burthen; and we must see to it that the late rebel states do not throw off the burden, and reap the benefit, by allowing them to aid the Democratic party in repudiating the debt.

PERSONAL.

MR. JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, whom our readers pleasantly remember as the former Publisher of THE INDEPENDENT, has now become connected with the business management of the New York *Evening Post*. Mr Richards is an able and thorough conductor of newspaper business, and is known to a wide circle of friends and acquaintances as a gentleman of rare nobility of character and felicity of address. We congratulate the firm of William C. Bryant & Co. on this fortunate accession to their working corps.

—The country will rejoice to hear that Senator Morton, of Indiana, has so far recovered from the effects of his late paralysis as to be able to take part in the political canvass. His influence will be potent wherever his voice may be heard.

—Anna Dickinson's novel, "What Answer?" is just published by Ticknor & Fields. Brackett has completed his bust of the author, and will put it in marble when he gets a block pure enough for his purpose.

—"Warrington" (Wm. S. Robinson) will take charge of the Hartford *Courant* for the next six weeks, to enable Gov. Hawley, the editor, to serve the Republican cause on the stump. A capital arrangement, by which each becomes the right man in the right place.

—Count Bismarck was riding on his estate of Varzine, accompanied by two friends, when his horse stepped with his fore feet into a hole, turned a complete somersault, and, throwing the Count, fell with his whole weight upon him. Miraculously enough, he was not crushed to death, but escaped with a few bruises. Though speechless for a few moments, and in a state of great nervous excitement for the next twenty-four hours, he has so far recovered from the effects of his fall that he finds himself in his usual state of health.

—Those Americans who remember that the London *Morning Star* was among the few English journals that stood up bravely for the United States all through the great rebellion may be interested in knowing that its editor, Mr. Justin McCarthy, is coming to the United States, if indeed he has not already arrived. The members of the staff of the *Morning Star* presented him an address before his departure, in the presence of a brilliant company. Among those who were present was Mr. Cyrus Field, Dr. Chapman (editor of the *Westminster Review*), Mr. G W.

Religious Intelligence.

New Congregational Association, etc.—A meeting was held at Homer, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 15th inst., of ministers and churches, when a new Congregational association was formed, called the "Central Association of the State of New York," embracing Onondaga and Cortland counties and places adjacent. An interesting discussion was had on the adoption of the new constitution, touching some of the fundamental principles of Congregationalism. Rev. Dr. Holbrook, of Homer, was chosen moderator, and Rev. J. C. Taylor, of Groton, register and treasurer. Besides the churches forming the body, five others were represented, which only wait dismission from presbytery to join. There is quite a movement among the plan-of-union churches in that direction. Another new association is to be formed in Chenango County, on the 30th inst. The Welsh Congregational Association of Utica and vicinity meets the present week, and will probably vote to unite with the General Association. The Oswego Association will meet Oct. 13th, at Camden, at which time it is expected the new and elegant house of worship there will be dedicated, and their new pastor be installed. This large and flourishing church last year withdrew from presbytery. A new Congregational monthly religious paper is proposed to be published at Syracuse, at fifty cents a year, for state purposes and the diffusion of local news, and the discussion of practical questions in religion, church polity, etc. It will be a sort of supplement to the larger religious sheets, and afford a medium of communication between ministers and churches. It will have an office manager, and be edited by several ministers. It will be an eight-page quarto or small folio. Literary assistance and some funds have already been secured.

Division Threatened.—The *Protestant Churchman* appends an emphatic editorial "AMEN" to a proposition from one of its correspondents, who evidently despairs of the success of the Evangelical party in the approching Episcopal General Convention. He proposes that a council of sympathizers shall be immediately called, which shall proceed to the expurgation of all "Romanizing germs" from the Prayer-book, and then invite all friends of evangelical truth, in whatever denomination, who favor a "moderate historic episcopate," to unite in forming a Reformed Protestant Episcopal Church. The Evangelical bishops should then be invited to head the movement in their official relation; and, in the improbable event of their declining, the church should elect provisional bishops. It would not be strange if this should be the actual result of the movement. It would please the Ritualists, as it would leave them to the undisturbed possession of their wealthy endowments, and relieve them in their weighty respectability from any responsibility for the religious fervor of the Tyng and Hubbard party. But in the long run the abandonment by the acceders of their endowments and other factitious advantages would prove, as in the case of the Congregationalists of Massachusetts, who were blessed with the same loss forty years ago, an immense advantage in developing their strength.

Church Celebration.—The century-and-a-quarter anniversary of the Congregational church of Westminster, Mass., was celebrated Sept. 9th. Historical Discourse and Poem by the pastor, Rev. A. J. Rich. The discourse is to be published. The church was "embodied" in 1742. The meeting-house was built three years previous, when there were only four families in the place. Preaching was sustained for two years earlier still, when there were but two families located. From 1739 to this day the church has not been without a meeting-house, or a preached Gospel. It has always sympathized with the oppressed, been foremost in every reform, and is an earnest, progressive church. It has sent out some half-dozen foreign missionaries. The 50th anniversary of the Sabbath-school occurred on the same day; and it is a remarkable fact that the three young men who founded the school each served as teachers during the half-century.

Rabbinical Congress in Germany.—An international congress of the more "liberal" Jewish rabbis was held last month, in Cassel, Hesse. Their action was mostly preliminary, the members hardly venturing to introduce the changes which many of them advocated. It was decided to call synods, which should act with authority. A resolution passed that the selections of Scripture in the synagogue service shall be read in the vernacular, and not in Hebrew. Other resolutions, proposing more extensive modifications of the ritual and observances, such as the dropping of all prayers for a return to Jerusalem, the omission from the liturgy of the passages in reference to sacrifices, the relaxation of rules on *kosher* food and on marriages, were referred to a committee, to report at a later time.

The New Jerusalem Church.—According to the statistics of the *New Jerusalem Magazine*, there are in this country connected with the followers of Swedenborg 9 ordaining ministers and 67 pastors, missionaries, and licentiates. There are 15 societies in Massachusetts, 10 in Ohio, 8 in New York, and 7 in Illinois, out of a total of 75. There are 67 societies in England and Scotland. Besides this, a list is given of 26 "places" on the Continent of Europe, and 11 in Australia and New Zealand. The prophet seems to be without honor in his own country, as not a single "place" is credited to Sweden.

Colonial Bishoprics.—There must be a screw loose in connection with the colonial bishoprics of the Church of England. It has been lately asserted publicly that these offices, giving the envied title of "lord bishop," are actually sold for about £3,000 each. It seems that the bishops spend a year or two at their sees, and then return. The bishoprics of Mauritius, Labuan, Bombay, two of New Zealand, Grafton and Armadale, Barbadoes, Jamaica, Perth (in Australia), and Honolulu are all vacant, and in most cases the incumbents have returned to England.

More Pence for Rome.—The servant-girls of New York gave a few weeks ago about $30,000 for the Pope's private pocket. We learn that Rev. Dr. Anderson, nephew of Archbishop Manning, has left for the United States, with a view of collecting funds here for the erection of a great cathedral at Westminster, as a memorial of the late Cardinal Wiseman. It is no bad thing to cultivate the habit of charity, even if the objects are not the best.

Presbyterian Churches.—According to the minutes of the General Assembly, just published, the following are the three largest Presbyterian churches in the United States: Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, (Rev. T. L. Cuyler's), 1,141 members; Madison Square, N. Y., (Dr. Adams's, 1,111, &c.; Brick church, Rochester, (Dr. Shaw's), 1,086 members. All of these belong to the "New School" branch of the family.

Presbyterian Boards of Education.—The Old School Board of Education dispensed aid last year to 204 students preparing for the ministry. Of these, 119 were in their theological course, 95 in their collegiate, and 77 in their academical course. The New School Education Committee aided 205 students; of whom 74 were in the theological, 86 in the collegiate, and 45 in the academical course.

Fusion in Missouri.—The two Baptist missionary associations in Missouri have united into one body, and the two newspapers which represented them are merged into the *Central Baptist*, the two editors occupying its joint chair. There are about 50,000 Baptist communicants in that state.

Universalist.—The Universalist General Convention met last week, in Providence, R. I. It was determined to hold in 1870 a centennial anniversary of the establishment of the denomination in this country, at Gloucester, Mass., where the first church was founded a century ago.

The Providence Baptist Association has unanimously passed a resolution, similar to that which was virtually rejected a week before by the neighboring Warren Association, censuring Mr. Malcom's practice of open communion.

Harmony at Last.—Rev. Oscar Clute has succeeded in uniting and satisfying the Unitarians and Universalists and other Liberals at Vineland, N. J.

Gone South.—Trinity Independent Methodist church Baltimore, with its pastor, has formally gone over to the M. E. Church South.

The Masonic Fraternity of Pittsburgh presented the Wylie-street A. M. E. church with a beautiful silver communion set.

Publisher's Notices.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY OF BOSTON, by saving the expense of collecting agents, is enabled to give away in its work *all that is given to it*. Economy is its principle. Those who want the *whole amount* of their donations to go for benevolence will find this society's method *just the thing*.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

You are particularly requested to notice our "Terms" on first page; and *especially* the clause referring to remittances. It will be noticed that communications are hereafter to be addressed to our Box in the Post-office, as follows:

HENRY C. BOWEN, Publisher,
Box 2787,
New York City.

1868.

GREAT PREMIUM.

HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

We have made a special contract with the Howe Sewing Machine Company to furnish their world-renowned machine as a

Premium for New Subscribers
TO
The Independent

during the present year. Any person who will send us the names of twenty-four new subscribers, at our regular subscription price (see terms on *first* page) will be presented with one of these celebrated machines, the lowest price of which is $60. It will be packed and shipped by express, or otherwise, as directed.

We simply want the names (with the money) of *twenty-four persons* who do not take our paper, and who really subscribe for it; they may be sent one at a time, or all together; they may be at one post-office, or more than one—we are only particular that they shall be *bona-fide new subscribers*.

We will also give the Sewing Machine on payment of one subscription 24 years in advance, or two subscriptions 12 years in advance, or three subscriptions 8 years in advance.

Old subscribers, not in arrears, can in this way secure a Sewing Machine simply for the *use* of the money during the time specified.

All subscriptions sent under this offer must begin with the number of our paper NEXT AFTER THE RECEIPT OF THE MONEY.

Remittances must be made by post-office money-order, bank-check, or express (paid).

The Howe machine embraces all the principles of Sewing by Machinery embodied in all the Sewing Machines now in use, and makes perfect work at the rate of 1,000 stitches a minute.

The Stitch invented by Mr. Howe, and made on this Machine, is the most popular and durable, *and all Sewing Machines are subject to the principle invented by him.*

Mr. Howe finally fixed upon what is now known as the "lock-stitch," as best for forming seams by machinery, and devised the mechanism for it. It is formed with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric sewed, and interlocked in the center of it, and presents the same appearance upon each surface—a single line of thread extending from stitch to stitch. It requires about two and a half yards of thread for each yard of seam; cannot be raveled, and when properly made is as firm and elastic as the fabric sewed. Twenty years' use has demonstrated its excellence and adaptability to all kinds of sewing, from the lightest gossamer to the heaviest harness and upholstery.

Mr. Howe's patent covers broadly mechanism for sewing by machinery. His invention combines a grooved and curved eye-pointed needle, a peculiar shuttle, holding and feeding devices, thread-carrier, guide, etc. A loop of thread being thrust through the fabric by the needle, the shuttle carrying the lower thread passes through the loop, leaving a line of thread in it, which, being thus interlocked, is drawn into the fabric. A succession of these stitches form a seam. Many attempts have been made to evade this patent; but no devices have yet been found sufficiently novel and ingenious.

To give to the public the ripeness of this great invention, the Company have established a large manufactory at Bridgeport, Conn., and furnished it with the most improved machinery and the best talent the country affords. In this factory is made every part of the Howe Machine and the needles used in them.

It is the aim of the Company to make the best sewing machines he world has ever seen, and to this end no expense has been or will be spared.

The machine offered by us as a premium is what is called the Letter "A" machine, with a black walnut table, and is warranted perfect in every respect. Any person of ordinary capacity can use it without the least difficulty. Every family should and now can have one of these machines with a very little effort. The subscribers necessary *can* be obtained at odd leisure hours, by man, woman, or child. Every poor family, living in part or whole by charity, may be made, in many cases, self-supporting by having a sewing machine. Clergymen have been instrumental in introducing thousands of sewing machines into poor families by simply *starting a* movement to obtain a club. This has often been done by a simple announcement from the pulpit that persons would be called on in the congregation to subscribe for a paper in order to obtain a machine for some worthy person.

Persons intending to take advantage of this offer, and sending the subscribers' names as they obtain them, will please state in each instance that they are sent on this account.

Reader, if your clergyman has no sewing machine, it is time for you to move. In one day's time, acting either alone or in concert with your neighbors, you cannot fail of success.

We have already given away nearly two thousand sewing machines; and have never heard the first complaint from any quarter. We are now ready to give away ten thousand more upon the terms proposed. Act promptly.

Address

HENRY C. BOWEN, PUBLISHER,
P. O. Box 2787, New York.

"Our Young Folks,"
AND
"The Independent."

We will cause a copy of "OUR YOUNG FOLKS" for twelve months to be sent to every one of our subscribers who shall renew his or her subscription for ONE YEAR *in advance*, and send FIFTY CENTS more than the regular price of the paper; or, to any person who shall send us one *new* subscriber for one year. The cash, either by money-order or bank checks, according to *terms* on the first page, always to accompany the order.

"*Our Young Folks*," as nearly every one knows, has been since its establishment the best Young Folks' Magazine published in this country, and has exerted a most powerful influence, not only upon its own enormous circle of readers, but also upon the characteristics and management of all other American juvenile magazines or newspapers—its style and success having been aspired to by many imitators. It now bids fair to be *the best juvenile magazine in the world*, embracing the widest range of subjects, the highest class of illustrations, and the most distinguished contributors that any one periodical could possibly sustain. The volume for 1868 will contain articles from the best and greatest writers of America and England, chief among whom stands CHARLES DICKENS, who has *never* before been enlisted in such a cause. Among the list of supporters will be found LONGFELLOW, WHITTIER, LOWELL, Mrs. STOWE, Miss MULOCK, BAYARD TAYLOR, Miss CRAIK, Dr. PALMER, Mrs. DIAZ, "AUNT FANNY," and many others of the most eminent writers, whose articles will be illustrated by the best artists on both sides of the Atlantic. Music, full-page engravings, steel plates, and colored pictures will diversify the volume; and each number will contain the favorite elements of "*Round the Evening Lamp*," "*Our Letter Box*," and a *Shakesperian Picture Puzzle*; thus more than retaining the high place which "OUR YOUNG FOLKS" holds in the affections of the boys and girls of America.

Address all remittances to
HENRY C. BOWEN, Publisher,
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NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

100,000 PREMIUMS.

NOTICE TO FRIENDS.

We will send by mail (postage paid) a copy of Carpenter's new book, entitled

SIX MONTHS AT THE WHITE HOUSE,
(359 PAGES,)

to every one of our subscribers who shall renew his or her subscription for ONE YEAR *in advance*, and send FIFTY CENTS more than the regular price of the paper; or, to ANY PERSON who will send us one *new* subscriber for one year. The cash, either by money-order or bank-checks, according to terms on the first page, always to accompany the order.

The invaluable book we now offer as a premium for new subscribers will give a better insight into the almost perfect character of President Lincoln than any other which ever has been or ever will be published. While its author, Mr. Carpenter, was in Washington, painting that master piece of art, "The Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation"—a picture which will live in the history of this country as one of the most valuable ever put on canvas—he was in daily intercourse with the President, and took notes of everything which transpired. He was a great admirer of the man and of his rare, peculiar gifts. Possessing a remarkable tact for reproducing everything of interest which he saw and heard, Mr. Carpenter, at our solicitation, after the terrible murder of the great and good man, determined to present a portion of his rich treasures, thus most providentially obtained, to the public through the columns of THE INDEPENDENT. All those contributions are embraced with much other new matter, in this volume. Tens of thousands of our readers can testify as to the great value of those remarkable contributions. They were read with the deepest interest by all, and are now a most important part of the history of the Great Rebellion. No person can properly appreciate Abraham Lincoln until he has carefully read every line of this intensely interesting volume. The book should be in every library and on every center-table in the nation.

All remittances to be made to
HENRY C. BOWEN, Publisher,
P. O. Box 2787, New York.

MARRIED.

WATERHOUSE—PARMELEE.—On the 8th inst., in Hyde, N. Y., by the Rev. A. H. Parmelee, assisted by Wm. R. Parsons, D. D., Geo. Waterhouse, Esq., of Beaufort, S. C., to Hattie Lamar, eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

NATHES—REED.—In Bethel, Conn., Tuesday, Sept. 15th, by the Rev. George Pelton, Wm. H. Mather, M.D., to S. Lizzie Reed, both of Bethel. No cards.

DIED.

JESSUP.—Sept. 11th, 1868, in Montrose, Penn., at his home, Hon. William Jessup, LL.D., aged 71 years.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WILLIMANTIC LINEN COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Three Cord Silk Finish
AND
Six Cord Soft Finish
Spool Cotton.

The latter particularly adapted for Sewing Machines, as will be seen by the following Certificate from the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co.:

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.,
No. 625 Broadway,
New York, March 24, 1868.

We beg to call the attention of the public and our Agents to the NEW SIX CORD THREAD of the WILLIMANTIC LINEN CO., which we have thoroughly tested, and find superior to any other in the market.

Good Thread is essential to the successful working of Sewing Machines, and we have always encouraged its improvement. The WILLIMANTIC COMPANY has made special efforts to satisfy us, and expended A MILLION OF DOLLARS in building and organizing a Mill Perfect. Now, with improved machinery, it has achieved a success exceeding our most sanguine anticipations, in producing a new Six Cord Thread which we commend to our Agents and all purchasers and users of Wheeler & Wilson and other Sewing Machines.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.

Geo. S. Moulton & Co.,

Sole Agents in New York,
101 CHAMBERS ST.

COMMUNION SERVICES.

In addition to our extensive assortment of Silver-Plated Ware for family use, we are making a specialty of the manufacture of Communion Ware, in great variety, and of chaste and appropriate designs. Liberal terms made with religious societies. Photographs, showing the various styles, will be sent by mail on application.

ADAMS, PRICE & CO.,
No. 20 John street, New York.

FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

The organization of a Manufacturing Department on our premises enables us to produce a finer article, in great variety, at lower cost than ever before; and we wish our friends to enjoy the benefit. Communion Ware at a discount to Mission Churches.

LUCIUS HART M'F'G CO.,
4 and 6 Burling Slip, foot of John st., N. Y.

WARD'S SHIRTS

Printed directions for self-measurement, list of prices, and drawings of different styles of shirts and collars, sent free everywhere.

GREAT CASH PREMIUM PAID TO EXPRESS COMPANY ON RECEIPT OF GOODS. Corner of Broadway and Union Square; also 367 Broadway.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

PARIS, 1867.

WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 BROADWAY, N. Y., Awarded, over Eighty-two Competitors,
THE HIGHEST PREMIUM.
A GOLD MEDAL,

for the perfection of Sewing Machines and Button-hole Machines. The only Gold Medal for this branch of manufacture.

CAUTION.

We call attention to the fact that IMITATION of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, Tea Services, etc., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade-mark, thus:

TRADE MARK for ELECTRO-PLATE. GORHAM MFG'G CO. STAMPED ON BASE of EVERY ARTICLE.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plates.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate, Providence, R. I.

THE NATIONAL LIFE
Insurance Company
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Chartered by Special Act of Congress, Approved July 25, 1868.
Cash Capital - - - $1,000,000.

Branch Office, PHILADELPHIA,
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This Company, national in its character, offers, by reason of its Large Capital, Low Rates of Premium, and New Tables, the most desirable means of insuring life yet presented to the public.

The rates of premium, being largely reduced, are made as favorable to the insurers as those of the best Mutual Companies, and avoid all the complications and uncertainties of Notes, Dividends, and the misunderstandings which the latter are so apt to cause the Policy-holder.

Several new and attractive tables are now presented, which need only to be understood to prove acceptable to the public—such as the "INCOME" PRODUCING PERIODICAL ENDOWMENT POLICY. In the former, the policy-holder not only secures a life insurance, payable at death; but will receive, if living, after a period of a few years, an annual income equal to ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the par of his policy. In the latter, the Company agrees to return to the assured the total amount of money he has paid in, in addition to the amount of his policy.

The attention of persons contemplating insuring their lives, or increasing the amount of insurance they already have, is called to the special advantages offered by the National Life Insurance Company.

Circulars, Pamphlets, and full particulars given on application to the Branch Office of the Company in this city, or to its General Agents.

Jay Cooke & Co.,

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☞ *Special attention given to the exchange of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES of all the Series for the new FIVE-TWENTY BONDS of 1865, on the most favorable terms.*

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BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES

U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881. Coupon and Registered
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And all classes of Government Issues.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, AND OTHERS
RECEIVED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
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BUY, SELL, or EXCHANGE, and keep constantly on hand for delivery, all issues of U. S. Bonds.
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U. S. Trust Company

REMOVED TO
49 WALL STREET,
FIRST FLOOR.

Capital and Surplus - - - $2,000,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,

which may be made and withdrawn at any time, and will be entitled to interest for the whole time they may remain with the Company.

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WILLIAM DARROW, Secretary.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Office, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau Street. Organized under special charter from the State of New York.

CAPITAL - - - $5,000,000.
50,000 Shares, $100 Each.

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Hon. A. K. MCCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 *miles at once, between the following ports, viz.:*

	Population.
Canton,	1,000,000
Macoa,	60,000
Heng-Kong,	250,000
Swatow,	200,000
Amoy,	250,000
Foo-Chow,	1,250,000
Wau-Chu,	300,000
Ningpo,	400,000
Hang-Chean,	1,200,000
Shanghai.	1,000,000
Total,	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade; besides which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this Company proposes erecting land-lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by courier on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions;* and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day, great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance, commercially, politically, and evangelically.

Shares of this Company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2 50 each, commencing December 1, 1868, on application to

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W. R. HIGBY, Esq., Poquonnock National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
H. H. ORMSBEE, Manufacturers' Ins Company, Providence, R. I.
W. H. MORSE, American Express Company, Schenectady, N. Y.
And at the office of the Company,
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KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY ALL ISSUES OF
UNITED STATES STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
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FOR 5-20 BONDS.

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Issue Certificates of Deposit, bearing *four per cent.* interest, payable on demand.

Negotiate Loans,

Execute promptly orders for the purchase and sale of Gold.

Buy and Sell Government and other Securities on commission.

Make collections on all parts of the United States and Canada.

Novelties in Sterling Silver Ware.

DINNER AND TEA SERVICES,
FRUIT AND FLOWER STANDS, ICE CREAM AND BERRY BOWLS,
WINE COOLERS AND DESSERT SETS,
OF UNIQUE AND ELEGANT DESIGNS.
A most
Complete Stock of the Corham Plate,
embracing all their choicest patterns, many of which have been specially made to meet the taste of our patrons.

STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John street, (Up-stairs).

TIFFANY & CO.,

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway,

Invite particular attention to their large and varied stock of

Silver-Ware,

comprising
DINNER AND DESSERT SERVICES, TEA-SETS, PRESENTATION PIECES, PRIZES,
and many smaller articles particularly appropriate for
WEDDING GIFTS, ETC., ETC.

TIFFANY & CO. claim for their ware superiority in quality, style, and finish to that made by any house in this country. Samples taken from their general stock and lately exhibited in Paris, obtained for them the only award ever made by a foreign nation to American manufacturers of silver ware.

Designs and estimates furnished upon application, and sent to any part of the United States.

800 MILES
OF THE
Union Pacific
RAILROAD

are now finished and in active operation. Although this road is built with great rapidity, the work is thoroughly done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first-class in every respect before it is accepted, and before any bonds can be issued upon it.

Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor, and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

Whole Line to the PACIFIC will be Completed in 1869.

The Company have ample means; of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of the road; also United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built, for which it takes a second mortgage as security—and it is expected that not only the interest but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, etc.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAIL ROAD, from its Way or Local Business only, during the year ending June 30th, 1868, amounted to over

Four Million Dollars,

which, after paying all expenses, was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

upon such a property, costing nearly three times their amount,

ARE ENTIRELY SECURE.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1,000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July, at the Company's office in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The principle is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 103, and at the present rate of gold they pay a liberal income on their cost.

A very important consideration in determining the value of these bonds is *the length of time they have to run.*

It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe; and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which in 1857 were bought in at from 20 to 21 per cent. above par. The extra demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation they are beyond the reach of political action.

The Company believe that their bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved. Subscriptions will be received in New York,

AT THE
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 20 Nassau street;
BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall street; and by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible to an advertisement respecting the Resources of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction, and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's office, or to any of the advertised Agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, N. Y.
Sept. 14th, 1868.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED TO act as Agents for the MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION. Apply in person or by letter to LATHAM, EMERY & Co., General Agents, No. 72 Cedar street, N. Y. City.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
No. 96 WARREN ST.
Interest allowed on the rate of six per cent. on all sums remitted thereto. P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
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The Independent.

SEPTEMBER.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

Full tenderly, amid these parting days,
Fond Summer smiles us an adieu in flowers!
Mark how, with unreluctant hand, she showers
Rare purple on the sward of meadowy ways;
Mark how she plumes the dell with myriad sprays
Of golden-rod; how richly gleam her bowers
Of berried vine; how fair her thistle towers,
Each bloom a banquet for each bee that strays!
With yonder hill-tops cowled in pearly haze
And Italy in all the languid hours,
Why, sweet, the bannered Autumn looks as far
From glowing ruin of this peaceful land
As when I found the early crocus-star,
Or gave the new-born violet to your hand!

PORT CHESTER, N. Y.

LIFE AT MT. DESERT.

BAR HARBOR, MT. DESERT, Me., September 8th, 1868.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT:

THOUGH the cool breezes and shortening days of Autumn are rapidly emptying the watering-places, some account of this coolest and most beautiful of them all may not be uninteresting to your readers; bringing back, as perhaps it may to some, pleasant reminiscences of their summer-journeyings, and perhaps suggesting to others a refuge from the scorching heats of the next season. Mt. Desert, it is hardly necessary to say, is an island, about ten miles in length, lying off the eastern coast of Maine. It contains three places of resort: Southwest Harbor, Somesville, and Bar Harbor. Passing over the two former, I will try to give a brief account of the situation and environs of Bar Harbor. The name properly belongs to a harbor upon the northeastern corner of the island, formed by the near approach of two small islands to the shore, from which one of them is separated by a bar, which is uncovered at low tide, whence the name.

Away to the north stretches Frenchman's bay, some fifteen miles in width. Near the Mt. Desert coast the bay is studded with islands, whose name describes them well—"Porcupines"—oval in shape, bristling with spruce-trees, presenting bold and high cliffs to the sea, and on the landward side sloping gently down to the water. On the south of Bar Harbor the mountains rise abruptly, and so near that they seem to form a great rampart. The settlement at Bar Harbor consists of four or five hotels, a few farm-houses, and a cottage, just built for Mr. Alpheus Hardy, of Boston. Before the next season several other cottages are to be erected. The hotels are somewhat flimsy wooden structures, with diminutive rooms and other accommodations of a somewhat primitive character. Their proprietors, brought up on the island as fishermen or farmers, seem imperfectly to comprehend the wants which life in a large city begets; or, at least, are not successful in supplying them. Fish is to the diet what Demosthenes said action was to oratory. The ordinary stomach rebels against salt-water fish served up with little variety three times daily. And the hotel proprietors have shrewdly taken measures to prevent the erection of a large and well-kept hotel, and the consequent loss of their guests, by buying up all the lots desirable for such a building, and holding them at an inordinately high price.

There is, however, a simplicity and homeliness in the mode of life followed at these little hotels which one would be loath to part with, even were be compensated by the gain of more comfort.

The dress worn is that most suitable for fishing or climbing mountains. Intercourse is simple and unartificial. Of the empty folly of ordinary watering-place life but little is known.

After a day spent in fishing or climbing, we sit around the blazing fireplace, and recount the day's adventures, and pity our unfortunat e fellow-creatures who are enduring the pitiless suns and unrefreshing nights of New York.

The fish caught are cod, haddock, and hake. Stout lines and heavy sinkers are used, and the fish are caught in thirty or forty fathoms of water. Though not the most exciting amusement in the world, the fishing has this advantage, that one is reasonably sure of success. Your correspondent saw a hake caught which weighed twenty-four pounds, and has a trustworthy friend who has caught a cod weighing forty.

The coast for some miles south of Bar Harbor is bold and rocky; and "hungry ocean" has "gnawed it with his surges" into many striking forms. Of these, the best known is the "Spouting Horn," a great cleft in the rock, with sides fifty-five feet deep, at whose base is a large hole, through which the rising tide pours. When the wind blows strongly from the southeast, the water is hurled up the cleft above the surface of the cliff, *magno cum murmure montis*. A little beyond is the "Devil's Cave," a great cavern which the waves have eaten into the rock, and in which at low tide beautiful specimens of the sea-anemone may be seen. Further on is the "Thunder-hole," a deep rift in the rocks, into which the wave breaks with a deep booming, rather like distant cannon than thunder. But the mountains are the most attractive feature of the island.

The summit of Green Mountain, the highest of the range, is only three miles distant from the Bar Harbor Hotel; so that it is within reach of indifferent walkers. The northern side is scored with glacial marks, and at the top has been planed off flat by glaciers. So Agassiz writes. The mountain is only 1900 feet high; but, rising as it does abruptly from the sea, it produces all the effect of a much greater elevation. The view from the summit possesses peculiar beauty. To the south stretches the sea—not a flat, unbroken waste, but studded with many islands. On the west lies Penobscot Bay, with its bold headlands and curiously indented coast. On the north rise the rugged hills of Maine, terminating with Katahdin, which is 150 miles away.

All this is beautiful enough in the broad light of day. But when the sun is setting, and the little lakes in the sides of the mountains gleam like diamonds with the reflected light, and the sunlight strikes through the gorges which separate the peaks, and, resting on the islands below, brings them out into bold relief, and tinges the sea with purple, one can but sit in silent wonder and delight; or, perhaps, repeat the noble words of the Psalmist: "Thou art clothed with honor and majesty, who coverest thyself with light as with a garment; who stretchest out the heavens like a curtain; who layest the beams of his chariot in the waters."

There is a hotel upon the summit of the mountain, where the weary traveler may be refreshed by an excellent meal. But let him beware lest, being seduced by the hope of a clear sunrise, he spend the night there. Our party of eleven did so, and found the bunks which supply the place of beds so musty and splintery that sleep was out of the question. Moreover, the sun rose in fog; and we came sadly down the mountain, longing for the rest which we should have had, and resolved to spend our nights thereafter in more lowly and comfortable resting-places. But now our pleasant party is scattered; the hotels are nearly emptied; and we will leave our island, with its "shadowy mountains and resounding sea," to be swept by the gales of Autumn and whitened by the snows of Winter. E. Y. H.

WESTERN CORRESPONDENCE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15th, 1868.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT:

"TANNERS" and torchlights, mass-meetings and campaign documents, seem to absorb attention throughout the West. With all our boasts of the nation's intelligence, torchlight parades are not the most intellectual means for carrying an election. Vastly more civilized, doubtless, than lager beer and Irish whisky; and somewhat more humane than the Southern mode of killing off those who are likely to vote against you. The Democratic party in the West are not far from hopelessness; and, as the election approaches, there is every appearance of a stampede among the more respectable Democrats. The steadfast office-seekers, who smell well-buttered bread at a distance, and who heroically adhered to Mr. Johnson, are one by one opening their hitherto non-committal lips and declaiming for Grant. Nobody thanks them; only the most humane can manage to pity them.

The whole community have been shocked by the second serious lake disaster this season—the capsizing and sinking of the steamer Hippocampus. After days and nights of anxious suspense, most of the passengers and crew have been picked up; but the frequent recurrence of such accidents is fast driving the travel from the lake steamers.

The first building that a Chicago man points out to a stranger is the Chamber of Commerce. Proud we are of our churches; prouder still of our heathen temple—the temple of Jupiter Mammon. The worship here is always exciting. Negroes in the South sometimes move the stoves and seats out of the way for "a good shout"; but in our temple there are no seats, but plenty of good shouting. Here stands a knot round a man who is offering to buy ten thousand bushels of wheat at $1.62, "seller September." He does not own a grain, never expects to; but is proposing a bet that wheat will not go below that price during the month. Over there is another excited man, slapping his hands, and proposing a similar bet on corn. If you want to see eager and anxious faces, go in some morning when the necessities of gamblers, driven to a "corner," have forced wheat above its true price. Happen in when "the bottom drops out," when the corner is at an end, and wheat drops ten or twenty cents, carrying thousands of dollars out of the hands of green speculators into those of the men who make a business of gambling with this sort of loaded dice and marked cards. There are many young men here who might have been good for something, if they had not become gamblers. Young men have gone out of that door, after years of excitement, reduced by one fell swoop to poverty and desperation. I knew one young man, of fine abilities, who consumed years in buying and selling "short," who amassed a fortune counted by tens of thousands—amassed it all by fortunate bets on the price of wheat, never giving society one iota of benefit in return. He was a churchmember in good standing, a man who was irreproachable in all respects but one—he was a gambler. But the day of retribution came, and two weeks of wild excitement at the close of the war reduced him to penury. Yet under thirty, he might have achieved something; but, as he confessed, four years on 'Change spoils a man for any steady business. Did you ever know a faro-dealer to go to clerking? Other young men have gone to drunkenness; some from being gamblers in wheat have turned out gamblers at keno.

Is a man any more a blackleg betting on keno than betting on oats? And yet there seems little or no public sentiment against it. Nobody, not even Mr. Moody, mentions it in noon prayer-meeting. None of the clergy preach against it, so far as I know. It is a sin that is always represented in the fifth pew from the front. Not from lack of courage, perhaps, but from lack of thought, no voice is heard against it. Perhaps Dr. Hatfield has enough of abuse heaped on him just now for his sermons on sengerfests and Romanism; but Robert Collyer, who says such sententious things about ministers "who preach against the sins of Samson and forget those of Johnson," might find a text, a real "live" text, on 'Change.

Of ecclesiastical meetings this month is full. The Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Illinois begins its session to-day. The Des Moines Conference of the M. E. Church, which includes Western Iowa and "the regions beyond," met at Council Bluffs, on the twentieth of August, Bishop Simpson presiding. Among those received into full connection in the conference was a colored minister, Rev. S. M. Wells. The Iowa Yearly Meeting of Friends was in session last week, at Oskaloosa. A new Friends' meeting has been established at Middle Coon, Guthrie County, Iowa. Rev. Charles F. Robertson, of Malone, N. Y., has been elected Episcopal bishop of Missouri. Michigan Conference of the M. E. Church held its twenty-third session recently, at Three Rivers, Bishop Ames presiding. The Des Moines Valley Association of Universalists met at Mount Pleasant, week before last. Miss Tupper officiates as pastor of two Universalist churches, at Neenah and Menasha, Wisconsin.

Sunday-school conventions are "too numerous to mention" in detail. In Southern Illinois a great awakening is taking place. A good convention was held in the Saginaw Valley recently. The Rock Island convention was large and enthusiastic. The convention for Scott County, Iowa, opens to-morrow, at Davenport. An institute is to be held at Adrian, to-morrow and next day.

The Iowa State Teachers' Association met at Keokuk, August 26th. It is expected that there will be about two hundred gentlemen and eighty ladies in attendance on the Iowa State University this year. The Indiana Asbury University—an old and excellent institution, with progressiveness enough to open its doors to ladies last year—had just four of them in attendance during the year; and it is said some of the students were men of such superior capacity as to think their dignity hurt by their association with ladies! How did the ladies stand it? Dr. J. J. Brown, of Sheboygan, has been elected to the chair of natural science in the Wisconsin State Normal School. The State Agricultural College of Iowa is to be opened on the 21st. Bloomington, Illinois, has 4,089 school children entitled to school privileges, with school accommodations for 1,400. A very bad state of things in this regard exists in this city.

A Congregational church is in process of erection at Iowa City, and a Presbyterian church approaching completion at Chariton. The new Baptist church at Knoxville, Iowa, was dedicated last Sunday.

Open-air meetings are continued, notwithstanding the cool weather. They are steadily extending over the whole West. I see that Rev. Dr. Corkhill preached to a large audience in the public square at Oskaloosa recently.

The Y. M. C. A. at Washington, Iowa, has died of opposition. The opposition is said to have come from the churches in Washington, which have attained so exalted a state of efficiency that they were unwilling to be helped by such an organization. PENHOLDER.

Book Table.

BOSTON JOTTINGS.

BOSTON, Sept. 10th, 1868.

OUR publishers anticipate a brisk Fall trade, and the list of new books in press and in preparation is much larger than that of last Autumn.

The last book out is "Tablets," a collection of essays, "practical" and "speculative," to adopt the author's terms, and transcendental all, by A. Bronson Alcott. Mr. Alcott is getting old now; he has been a name of authority with a cultivated class in New England for more than a quarter of a century; he is one of the finest scholars in the country; and yet this is his first important book. A benign presence; a man of exquisite taste in letters; a diligent student of the old mystics and spiritual philosophers; he yet seemed likely to die and leave behind him no enduring record of his life, in a form molded by himself.

If this volume is successful, it will be followed by another, less popular, perhaps, in its selection of topics, but more characteristic of the author's mind. Whatever may be the faults of the school of writers and thinkers of which he is a type, it will be a pity to lose such contributions to our literature as this old mystic scholar can furnish.

His daughter, Louisa M. Alcott, is already known as a popular writer of several sketches and stories, and is unquestionably one of the best writers for the young that New England has produced for many years. Under her skillful editorial management, "*Merry's Museum*" is rapidly reaching its old rank as one of the foremost magazines for children in the United States. She has a book of stories for girls in the press of Roberts Brothers.

James Russell Lowell is "underlined" for a new volume of poems; but it is not quite certain that it will be published this year.

Edward Everett Hale, author of "The Man without a Country," has prepared a volume of eleven stories, which will be published under the provoking title of "If, Yes, and Perhaps."

James Parton's late *Atlantic* papers on the use of tobacco and wine are to be published in pamphlet form, with the title of "Smoking and Drinking."

Anna E. Dickinson's new novel, already announced, is called "What answer? A Story of To-day."

Rev. Washington Gladden, a frequent contributor to THE INDEPENDENT, republishes his essays to the *Springfield Republican* as "Plain Thoughts on the Art of Living."

Lee & Shepard have five new novels for young people, by the prolific Oliver Optic, in press.

Miss Amanda M. Douglass, author of "In Trust," "Stephen Dane," and other novels, has a new work of fiction, "Sydnie Adriance," in press.

Rev. Mr. Alger, author of the "History of the Doctrine of the Immortality of the Soul," "The Genius of Solitude," and "The Friendships of Woman," was chaplain to our house of representatives last year; and his prayers were so much admired by the members that they united in asking him to publish them in a volume. It is now in press.

Mr. Spencer has just published the second volume of the Philosophical and Theological Essays of James Martineau.

Littell's "Living Age" will complete its one hundredth volume this year.

Little, Brown & Co. have a very large list of law books in press. They have lately issued a fine edition of Mr. John Bartlett's "Familiar Quotations," the style of which does honor to American bookmaking.

New and elegant editions of Longfellow's Poems are in press.

Jean Ingelow's Complete Poetical Works are to be published in one handsome volume of the "cabinet" style.

Two volumes of Passages from Hawthorne's American Note Books are in press.

Ticknor & Fields have announced Miles O'Reilly's Poems, in one volume.

Longfellow is to publish, next month, a new poetical work, entitled "The New England Tragedies." They are two dramas, in five acts each, with prologues. Their subjects are the Salem Witchcraft delusion and the hanging of the Quakers.

W. J. Linton, the celebrated English wood engraver, has a fairy story in the press of Ticknor & Fields, written and illustrated by himself. It is entitled "The Flower, the Star, and other Stories."

Ticknor & Fields intend to issue, as Christmas books, three of the most luxurious and artistically illustrated volumes ever issued from the American press. Roberts Brothers propose to compete with them, as far as juvenile books can do so, by reproducing four books for the young folks, with illustrations by the celebrated French designer, Frölich.

William Barnes, the Dorsetshire poet, is to be introduced to the American people by Roberts Brothers as publishers and Messrs. Homer & Billings as illustrators. The book selected for this triple honor is "Poems of Rural Life in Common English."

Du Chaillu, the celebrated African explorer and author, is to lecture in New England this Winter.

Your readers will be glad to know that Rosa Abbott, May Mannering, and Sophie May, three favorite authors for the young, have new books in press, which will be issued this month. William Everett, son of the Boston orator, has also entered the arena as a writer for boys. He has nearly ready a volume illustrative of life in a Latin school.

Miss Rollins, a Charleston (colored) lady, has written a biography of Major Delaney. It is, in fact, an autobiography. Lee & Shepard publish it on author's account. The Major was the first pure black ever commissioned in the United States army. He owed his elevation to the friendship of ex-Secretary Stanton.

Rev. J. F. W. Ware, the well-known Unitarian clergyman, has a new book for young men in preparation. BERWICK.

THE NEW TESTAMENT HISTORY; with an Introduction, Connecting the History of the Old and New Testaments. Edited by WILLIAM SMITH, LL.D., Classical Examiner in the University of London. With maps and woodcuts. New York: Harper & Brothers.

There is, perhaps, no man who has done more to promote popular acquaintance with ancient history, both sacred and secular, than Dr. William Smith. His dictionaries of classical biography, geography, and antiquities constitute an encyclopædia that leaves nothing to be desired upon the subjects on which they treat. His "Bible Dictionary," has comprehensive than some other analogous, though not exactly similar, works, is not surpassed by any of the numerous candidates for popular favor, and is already republished in this country in three or four different forms. He has also published condensed histories of Greece and Rome, a compend of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," and a "Students' Old Testament History," besides several similar abridgments or compilations on modern historical subjects. To this series this volume belongs. It consists of three books. The first gives a clear and concise account of the dark ages of Judaism—the period about which most Bible readers know so little—between the close of the Old Testament canon and the commencement of the New. The second is a brief but well-written biography of Jesus—in fact, though not in form, a harmony of the Gospels. In this biography disputed questions of criticism and chronology are indicated rather than discussed, while enough of these necessary discussions is given, in notes and appendices, to afford the student a clew for further investigations. The third book, in some respects the most original and valuable of the three, is a history of the formation of the Christian Church, traced in the lives and epistles of the apostles—chiefly, of course, of the Apostle Paul. A brief account of the books of the New Testament and some valuable chronological tables close the volume.

Like the rest of the series, this book is a *students'* history. It is, indeed, a compend rather than a history. It lacks the glow with which an historical imagination invests the romance of the past. It is clear, without being eloquent. An occasional quotation from Keble's "Christian Year" does not suffice to flavor it with poetry. Few readers will be attracted to the study of the New Testament by the perusal of this book who had not learned to love the New Testament for its own sake before. But as a students' history it is unrivaled in clearness and the compactness of its statements. Valuable even for perusal, it is invaluable for reference. There is no analogous work which contains so much matter in so little space. We have seen none which so successfully redeems the New Testament from that appearance of fragmentariness which naturally grows out of the fact that, unlike all other history, it is presented to the popular reader in the original documents. Out of these documents, illustrated by the works of Josephus and the Talmud, it weaves a connected and harmonious whole. Not adapted for popular effect with the general reader, it will become, if we mistake not, a standard in the libraries of biblical students. Not only clergymen and Sabbath-school teachers will welcome it to their study-tables; but whoever, dissatisfied with a mere cursory reading of the Bible, desires also to *study* it, will find as much or more assistance in these 700 pages as in any other volume of equal size. He who is familiar with Smith's "Bible Dictionary" will come in this book upon a good deal which he has already seen there. But the connections are different; and the facts there given under classified topics are here narrated in an historical order and for a different purpose—and for the most part, therefore, possess the substantial merit of freshness. The illustrations are good in execution, though somewhat commonplace in design. Such scenes as Bethlehem, Nazareth, the Sea of Galilee, and the City of Jerusalem have hung so long on our Sabbath-school walls, and been repeated so often in Sabbath school literature, that only the most exquisite execution can invest them with the beauty of novelty. But the maps and plans are as accurate in detail as they are admirable in execution; and the four historical maps of Palestine, illustrative of the political changes in its condition, are new in design, and give a clearer view of that perplexing subject than any description could possibly do.

A HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN SYRIA AND PALESTINE; including an Account of the Geography, History, Antiquities, and Inhabitants of these Countries, the Peninsula of Sinai, Edom, and the Syrian Desert; with Detailed Descriptions of Jerusalem, Petra, Damascus, and Palmyra. Maps and Plans. New and revised edition. In two volumes. London: John Murray. For sale by John Wiley & Son.

As hand-books of travel Murray's publications already possess a world-wide reputation. It would be difficult for any Oriental traveler to find a more convenient and useful companion than these two volumes. But they aspire to be something else—a hand-book to the student, as well as to the traveler; and, while their former is their primary purpose, they make good, we think, their claims to the consideration of the scholar. The number of persons who can ever visit the Holy Land is comparatively small. But any intelligent American, by the purchase of a few books and the devotion of his winter evenings to the tour, may secure a very tolerable substitute, and may take his wife and children with him. Let us suppose, for example, that he wishes to explore Jerusalem. He will do well to content himself at first with a brief visit, which he can afterward prolong at his pleasure. For this visit he may procure Stanley's "Sinai and Palestine," Bartlett's "Walks about Jerusalem," and "Murray's Hand-book." He can advantageously add "Robinson's Researches," Barclay's "City of the Great King," Williams's "Holy City," and Ferguson's article on Jerusalem in "Smith's Bible Dictionary." Let him, then, first read Stanley's chapter on Jerusalem, less for accuracy of topographical detail than for a glowing portraiture of the whole city. This, in its purely modern aspects, as seen through American eyes, he may also get in Swift's "Going to Jericho." The admirable pictures in Bartlett will greatly help him in obtaining a clear conception of the site of the modern city, and as much as any illustrations we know of in obtaining a portrait of it as it was in the days of Christ. Having thus seen a bird's-eye view of Jerusalem, he will be prepared for details. He may then take "Murray's Hand-book," and the admirable plans of Jerusalem which illustrate Ferguson's article, and may go over the city, visiting every locality and studying its characteristics. In this trip he will find Murray his best companion—clear, succinct, accurate, and condensed. If he is ambitious still further to enter into an investigation of the innumerable topographical questions which perplex all travelers in the Orient, he will find the material in Robinson, Barclay, Williams, and Ferguson. If he has a stereoscope, and can add an examination of some of the numerous stereoscopic illustrations to his evening study, or can send to London and procure from the Palestine Exploration Fund some of their recent and admirable photographs, he will have left little to be desired; and will find himself at the end of his winter's journey, in which he has never left his own fireside, better acquainted with the Holy City than most tourists who "do" it in a few days, and receive with unquestioning reverence the very questionable statements of their monkish guides. With a change of apparatus, Stanley and Murray will enable him, if he likes, to travel thus quite through the Holy Land, and visit all its chief places of interest.

NOTES—CHEMICAL, EXPLANATORY, AND PRACTICAL—ON THE BOOK OF PSALMS. By ALBERT BARNES. In three volumes. Vol. I. New York: Harper & Brothers.

There are some men whose mere name disarms criticism. Such a one is Albert Barnes; a thoroughly honest, pains-taking, simple-hearted man, and modest withal, notwithstanding his refusal to wear a doctorate. No commentator on the Bible is so popular among the masses as he. Half a million of volumes of his commentaries have been issued in this country, and as many more in Great Britain; while portions of them have been translated into Welsh, French, Chinese, and the languages of India. Few authors have lived to see their works so universally studied. The household library of every Christian is supposed to be incomplete without them. They are not very learned; and yet they show a fair acquaintance with the literature of exegesis. They are often dry and unsatisfactory in the development of the richer truths and experiences of Scripture; but this is no rare fault. Although the scholar needs something besides Barnes he is just what the Sabbath-school teacher wants, and is appreciated accordingly. So eminently judicious and judicial is he that the common people would almost as soon doubt the Word as question his comment upon it.

The present volume has the merits and the defects of its predecessors, and will be readily adopted into a place beside them. The volumes have generally shown an improvement as they successively appeared; and this is equal to any that have gone before, except that the introduction is rather meager and unsatisfactory, unless it be on the subject of the "Imprecations of the Psalms." The author does not hesitate to defend David, both as a magistrate and as a true man, who hated wrong as well as loved the right, and who ought to have been as anxious to see the one punished as to see the other rewarded. He would not sympathize with the odd comment of Dr. Watts, who, in introducing his versification of one of the psalms, says: "Inasmuch as cursing one's enemies is not so evangelical a practice, I have, therefore, given some verses of this psalm another turn." No wonder the Scotch Presbyterians repudiate Watts.

Mr. Barnes tells us that with these volumes he brings to a close forty years of exegetical labor upon the Bible. It has been a noble, well-spent life. He has been abounding in labor under circumstances in which most men would find an excuse for inaction. Long may he yet linger among us; and we trust some equally faithful hand and heart may be found to complete the work on the remaining books of the Old Testament.

This volume is issued in an inexpensive and yet creditable style; and we are glad to learn that the author's late residence in Canada will give him a claim on the English copyright. It will not, therefore, be possible to encumber the English edition with those notes with which in other volumes the Scotch editors have striven to correct Mr. Barnes's moderate Calvinism.

LEE & SHEPARD, of Boston, publish a life of Gen. Grant, by OLIVER OPTIC, entitled "OUR STANDARD BEARER." It is written in Mr. Adams's usual lively style, and, being intended as a campaign document, is, of course, profusely laudatory of our next President. The same house also publish "UPSIDE DOWN," a story for children, by ROSA ABBOTT, which is neither especially good nor bad in a literary point of view, and is, of course, unobjectionable in its moral tendency. "ANDREW DOUGLAS" is a juvenile temperance story of the usual kind, in which the rather plain proposition that drunkenness is unprofitable is carefully taught by example and precept.

IN many of the Northern states the school-teachers have associated for the publication of monthly periodicals devoted to the science and practice of education. These periodicals have never a very wide or remunerative circulation; and the labor bestowed upon them by their editors is literally a labor of love. One of the most meritorious of these state publications, *The Illinois Teacher*, has lately attracted our notice. It is edited by S. H. White, Chicago, W. M. Baker, Champaign, J. V. N. Standish, Galesburg. We have found it full of valuable matter, conscientiously prepared, and of interest to all to whom the young and the future are interesting.

A pamphlet is issued by W. REID GOULD, of New York, entitled "LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK RELATING TO RELIGIOUS INCORPORATIONS." Its title indicates its character, and it will be invaluable to clergymen and church trustees.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

BOOKS.

Symbolism; or, Exposition of the Doctrinal Differences between Catholics and Protestants, as evidenced by their Symbolical Writings. By John Adam Möhler, D.D., late Professor at Munich. Translated from the German by J. B. Robertson, Esq. Third edition. 12mo, pp. 504. The Catholic Publication House, New York.

A New and Complete Concordance of the Holy Scriptures, on the basis of Cruden. Edited by John Eadie, D.D., LL.D. With an introduction by Rev. Joel Hawes, D.D. Containing 124,000 references. 8vo, pp. 961. O. D. Case & Co., Hartford, Conn.

American Fish Culture: embracing all the details of artificial breeding and rearing of fruit, the culture of salmon, shad, and other fishes. By Shaddeus Norris. Author of "The American Angler's Book." 12mo, pp. 304. Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.

The New Testament History. With an Introduction connecting the history of the Old and New Testaments. Edited by Dr. William Smith, LL.D. With Maps and Woodcuts. 16mo, pp. 780. Harper & Brothers, New York.

In the Schoolroom. Chapters in the Philosophy of Education. By John G. Fee, LL.D., Principal of the New Jersey State Normal School. 12mo, pp. 276. Eldredge & Brother, Philadelphia.

The Praise Offering. By W. C. Taylor, author of the "Golden Lyre." Second edition. Printed on Tavler's new Patent Index Staff. A. S. Barnes, New York.

Plain Thoughts on the Art of Living: designed for Young Men and Women. By Washington Gladden. 16mo, pp. 296. Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

The Translated Prophet. By John M. Lowrie, D.D., author of "A Week with Jesus." 16mo, pp. 320. Presb. Board of Publication, Philadelphia.

Guyot's Geographical Series. Elementary Geography for Primary Classes. Square 8vo, pp. 96. Charles Scribner & Co., New York.

Beppo, the Conscript. A Novel. By T. A. Trollope, author of "Gemma." 12mo, pp. 314. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.

About Woman, Love, and Marriage. By F. Saunders, Author of "Mosaics." 12mo, pp. 319. G. W. Carleton & Co., New York.

Essays, Philosophical and Theological. By James Martineau. Vol. II. 12mo, pp. 439. William V. Spencer, Boston.

The Philanthropists of Fourfonville. By Radical Freelance, Esq. 12mo, pp. 297. G. W. Carleton, New York.

The First Lessons in Numbers. By S. A. Felter, A.M. 16mo, pp. 98. Charles Scribner & Co., New York.

Ninth Annual Report of the Insurance Department, State of New York. William Barnes, Albany.

Talks with a Child on the Bible. By Jacob Abbott. 18mo, pp. 132. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

Ben Boland's Garden; or, Home Life. 18mo, pp. 228. Am. S. S. Union, Philadelphia.

Asmodeus in New York. 16mo, pp. 378. Longchamp & Co., New York.

PAMPHLETS.

Baptism *versus* Immersion. A Review of the New Testament of the Immersionists. By Geo. B. Jewett. Reprinted from the *Congregational Review*. And published by request of the Essex South Association. G. M. Whipple & A. A. Smith, Salem, Mass.

The General Association of Illinois. Minutes of the 25th Annual Meeting, with Statistics. Rev. Samuel H. Emery, Quincy.

Exit of Calhun and Skylock. A Tale of Captive Lady, Knight, Tourney, and Crusade. A. Winch, Philadelphia.

Attila, Theology, Logic, Anatomy, and Philology combined to prove that Woman is no Human Being. New York.

The 44th Annual Report of the Am. Sunday-school Union. Am. S. S Union, Philadelphia.

Florida: its Climate, Soil, and Productions. L. F. Dewey & Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

Travelers' Official Railroad Guide. September. 644 Broadway, New York.

PERIODICALS.

The American Journal of Science and Art. September. Prof. B. Silliman, New Haven, Conn.

The Detroit Review of Medicine and Pharmacy. August. Dr. G. P. Andrews, Detroit.

The Medical and Surgical Reporter. Sept. 12. S. W. Butler, M.D., Philadelphia.

The Christian Treasury. September. Johnstone, Hunter & Co., London.

The New Jerusalem Magazine. September. T. H. Carter & Sons, Boston.

Ohio Educational Monthly. September. E. E. White, Columbus.

The Sunday Magazine. September. Strahan & Co., Edinburgh.

The Horticulturist. September. F. W. Woodward, New York.

The Broadway. October. Geo. Routledge & Sons, London.

The Galaxy. October. Sheldon & Co., New York.

MUSIC.

The River of Time. Words by B. F. Taylor. Music by Mrs. Sue. I. McWilliams. Mills & Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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The Farmers' Column.

SILK IN CALIFORNIA.

THE editorial we published in this column of THE INDEPENDENT last December was fortunate enough to reach the eyes of the very man above all others who has devoted his time and energies so successfully to the development of the silk interest on the Pacific coast. Mr. L. Prevost, of San José, California, has since then written us directly, in reference to this subject, and has enclosed to us copies of his *Silk Growers' Manual*. We have no occasion to retract one word of our enthusiasm or praise that we then gave to the subject, but rather we would intensify it; for accounts reach us frequently of the uniform success that is attending all the experiments that have been undertaken.

One experimenter writes: "During the first two years of my feeding the result has been good; and this third year the result is magnificent and most perfect. The whole feeding of the worms has not been disturbed by anything whatever. They have been the whole time very regular; not a dead one, and not even one sick. During the periods of their moultings and changing of skin they have all been sound and robust, and have made their cocoons. The length of their life has been 36 days.

"The climate of California is excellent for the silk-worms. The mulberry-tree is also here vigorous and abundant. To give you an idea of the quality of the trees, I will say here that the greater portion of the last worms have been fed with the second leaves of the multicaulis; and that the cocoons from these last worms have been as good as those of the early brood, that were fed with the first leaves."

A California journal also remarks upon the ease and adaptability of its cultivation:

"It is a business that every farmer can engage in; and his young children be given light employment that will interest them, and the result of which will prove highly remunerative. The capital required is merely nominal. The planting of a few hundred mulberry trees, and in the following season the feeding of a few thousand worms, that would engage the attention of the ladies and children of the family, would result in producing an income that will pay all the household expenses, and, if engaged in largely, bring independence and wealth. It is a clean and healthful business, and bids fair in time to become one of secondary importance to none other pursued in the state. What recommends it particularly is that there will always be a good demand for the products of the silk-worm, and no danger of over-production. The disease that is prevailing among the worms in the silk regions of Europe is destroying the business there, and turning attention to California, which has proven admirably adapted to silk-culture and the production of healthy worms and excellent qualities of cocoons. "The light loamy soils of our river bottoms are admirably adapted to the luxuriant growth of the mulberry tree, and the plant is so hardy and vigorous that its cultivation is no labor."

While California offers every favoring condition for the raising, spinning, and manufacture of silk and silk fabrics, yet we think that, from the ease of producing cocoons and their evident health, more money will be made in raising eggs for sale than in any other department of the business. Loud cries are heard in France and Italy for healthy cocoons, their own being ineradicably affected with serious disease. Labor there is far cheaper than here, and our country can hardly manufacture as cheap as France and Italy. As long as we can do well in the production of eggs—a thing so simple any one can understand it—we advise our countrymen not to be too hasty or eager to work up the remaining departments, which are likely to be attended with less success.

"*Let well enough alone*," make money where it comes easiest, and you will become rich simply by *saving it*. Stick to the eggs for the present.

NECESSITY OF FOREST CULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE forests of pine and hemlock from which we have hitherto drawn the main part of our timber for building purposes are soon to be numbered among the things that were. The principal supply that remains lies along our northern border, which has been "tapped" and drawn largely from during the last quarter of a century; which, according to careful estimates, will not last more than thirty years longer. The great lumber regions of the Peninsular State (Michigan) will be exhausted in ten years. When once cut away, these forests, unlike the oak and hickory, seldom are found to produce another on the same ground. Then, whence the supply of building material? This is a question of the first magnitude. It involves the future prosperity and wealth of our country. It is the genius of the Anglo-Saxon to provide for the future. They would fain write "Eternity" on all the works of their hands; but as yet no adequate measures have been adopted to reproduce and perpetuate the supply of building material in this country.

Suddenly, "like an armed man," our want will come upon us, unless effective measures are vigorously prosecuted to inaugurate a system of timber culture.

Plantations of the European larch (instead of the hemlock) and of the Weymouth or white pine should be made on every farm in the country. The health and productiveness of the older sections of the country, as well as the vast prolific regions of the Northwest, demand it. Every department of agricultural, mechanical, and naval interests demand it. On it depends, to a great extent, the future greatness and wealth of this nation. Hence the necessity demands governmental patronage.

Facts and statistics on this subject are being published and sent out through all the land, through the medium of the press. Information also from practical foresters is published in the leading agricultural and horticultural journals of the day. The catalogues and circulars of the principal nurserymen of the country afford volumes of valuable information. Already the states of Kansas and Iowa, and the State Agricultural Society of Illinois, offer large premiums and extend noble patronage to the planters of forests.

The pine and the larch, the two most valuable and rapid growing trees, can be produced by planting, in less than fifty years, one hundred feet in hight, three feet in diameter, and more than three hundred trees on an acre. The European larch becomes valuable as soon as large enough for hop or vine-poles, fence-posts, railroad-ties, and for all purposes where strength and durability are required. It is affirmed that the same poles and posts are standing to-day in the vineyards of Germany and Switzerland that have stood for centuries, and yet no signs of decay appear.

The worn-out lands and rocky hill-sides of New England and elsewhere are peculiarly adapted to the growth of this timber. D. C. SCOFIELD.

ELGIN, ILL.

APPLICATION OF MARL TO FRUIT-TREES.

MARL as a fertilizer has never been used to any great extent until within a few years. But that it supplies a large quantity of potash to growing plants has been abundantly proven by the experience and testimony of those who have used it for any length of time. It has also proved itself an excellent fertilizer on light soil, being especially adapted to promoting the growth of fruit-trees, grape-vines, etc. The larger the quantity applied the better will be the results; consequently, no one need fear applying too much of it, thereby causing injury to the tree, vine, or crop, as the case may be.

The best way in which marl may be applied to trees, vines, etc., with a certainty of good results following its use, is first to spread it about evenly on the ground, and then work it in. This can be effected quicker and more thoroughly by using a spade than any other tool. In thus working in the marl we would advise keeping it as near the surface as possible; as by so doing the alternate freezing and thawing of winter will render more available those properties contained in the marl which are most required by growing trees, plants, or vines.

Probably some of our readers have noticed that when large quantities of ashes are applied to the soil about fruit-trees, the fruit is larger, more abundant, and of a finer quality. The cause of this is that the soil originally lacked a sufficient quantity of potash, the presence of which is very essential; and by using marl this difficulty is obviated.

For the purpose of promoting the growth of winter wheat the application of marl has proved highly advantageous and profitable. It should be applied to the growing wheat as soon as the surface of the ground is frozen sufficiently hard enough to bear up a loaded wagon and team.

Marl abounds in New Jersey, of a very superior quality; and is being used by farmers of that state and Pennsylvania, with success.—*Rural American.*

PLUMS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Rural World* thinks plums can be raised successfully, if the fruit-grower will only plant an abundance of trees, instead of a very few.

"There is a secret about plum-raising. We have discovered it in traveling over the country. We never visited a *large* plum orchard in our life that we did not find plenty of the fruit; and we never visited any place with eight or ten trees and found a good crop of this fruit. Now these facts set us to thinking, and the result of our thoughts is this: The secret connected with plum-raising is simply to plant plenty of trees, so as to give fruit to the curculio, and to yourself also. If you will plant fifty, or a hundred, or two hundred trees, you will have enough for everybody. Every such orchard that we ever visited had plenty of ripe fruit. Some even complained that the curculio did not thin out the fruit enough—that the trees were overloaded.

"So we say to our readers, If you want plums at all, plant fifty or one hundred trees; then you will be sure to have all the fruit you want. The prices vary from three to ten dollars a bushel, and it is one of the most profitable crops raised."

STAKING FRUIT-TREES.

WE have for years practiced but one method of supporting young fruit-trees, and like the way so well we shall continue it until we see something better than has yet come to our notice. We drive a stake which we usually make of a strip of board, or plank, strong enough to support the tree, but elastic, to allow it considerable motion, about six or eight inches from the tree, on the south or west side, and fasten the tree to it by a strip of waste leather, forming a single loop, so as to allow the tree to move a little in the wind, fastening the ends of the leather on the top of the stake by a shingle nail. By this method the young tree has sufficient play to induce it to throw down its roots, which it will very soon, and stand erect without any support. This never mars or prevents the growth of the tree by stopping the circulation of the sap, and is the cheapest manner a tree can be staved up. During the summer months, it is well to cast off this leather, letting the tree depend upon its own energies.—*N. E. Homestead.*

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AN EASY METHOD TO HAVE HEALTHY FRUIT-TREES.—An experienced fruit-grower, who possesses a beautiful orchard near the Niagara River, Western New York, has used one simple method with great success. He takes lev from *leached ashes*, mixes a little grease with it, heats it quite warm, and with a syringe throws it up into all parts of the trees, branches and trunk. It will effectually kill all caterpillars, all kinds of worms that are either infesting the tree in nests or running over the bark. Trees treated in this manner were exceedingly healthy, beautiful, and vigorous in appearance, possessed a smooth, glossy bark, and bore the best apples of the country. The remedy is easy and cheap.

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also the COMPLETE MANURE, as per Prof. Ville's (of France) formula. Address
LISTER BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURERS, 150 FRONT ST., N. Y.

PRINDLE'S PATENT
Agricultural Steamer and Cauldron,

having had a test of nine years, has proved itself superior to any other arrangement for cooking food in large quantities for man or domestic animals, and is well adapted for mechanical purposes, where heat or a less pressure of steam is required. Those interested will please send for testimonials, prices, etc., to

JAMES C. HAND & CO., Factors,
Or to SAVERY & CO., Manufacturers,
Philadelphia

Ready Roofing

THE FIRST CUSTOMER IN EACH place can buy 1,000 feet at 25 per cent. discount. Samples and circulars sent by mail. READY ROOFING CO., 81 Maiden Lane, New York.

CHOICE SEED POTATOES.
1,000 BBLS. EARLY GOODRICH,
the most profitable early Potato,
4,000 BBLS. HARISON,
the best Potato for main crop. Also EARLY ROSE, VANDERVEEN'S SEEDLING, CUZCO, GARNEY CHILI, etc. The trade supplied on the most favorable terms. Descriptive circular to applicants.
EDWARD J. EVANS & CO.,
Nurserymen and Seedsmen, York, Pa.

BELLS.

Meneely's Bell Foundery,
WEST TROY, N. Y.
ESTABLISHED IN 1826.

Church, Academy, Factory, and other Bells, made of copper and tin, warranted satisfactory, and mounted with our New Patent Rotary Yoke—the most recent and desirable bell-fixture in use.
For prices and catalogues apply to
E. A. & G. R. MENEELY,
West Troy, N. Y.

CLOTHING.

UNION ADAMS,

No. 637 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

IMPORTER OF

Men's Fine Furnishing Goods,

MANUFACTURER OF

Fine Dress Shirts, Collars, and Cuffs.

ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

GEO. M. TRACY continues to make his fine Improved Yoke Shirts to order, and a perfect fit warranted. The best and cheapest shirts in the city. One trial will convince any one of his superior skill in the manufacture and fitting of shirts.
Three and Four-ply Linen Collars,
Gloves, Suspenders, Hosiery,
Spring and Summer Undergarments.
A complete assortment of all kinds Men's Furnishing Goods, wholesale and retail. By
GEO. M. TRACY, Agt.,
No. 109 Williamst., N. Y.

FURNITURE, CARPETING, ETC.

Degraaf & Taylor,

FURNITURE,

CARPETS, and MATTRESSES

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,

87 and 89 Bowery,
65 Christy Street, and
130 and 132 Hester Street,
(Connected under one roof.)

We have now on hand the largest stock of entirely new patterns and designs for furnishing houses throughout ever offered by one house in the city, and at a great deduction in price.

Our CARPET DEPARTMENT is under the superintendence of H. S. Barnes, who is well and favorably known to the public, having been a long time with Sloane & Co., in Broadway, and for the last 4 years with Lord & Taylor. Our Stock of Carpets is entirely new and well-selected, this branch having been just added to our business.

The MATTRESS DEPARTMENT is entirely under our supervision, all being made on the premises. *Every mattress guaranteed.*

Steamboats, Hotels, Churches, Public Halls, and Private Houses furnished throughout at wholesale prices.

The Floating Palaces—the Steamers of the People's Line on the Hudson River—were furnished by us.

PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

Second and Third Avenue Cars pass our Stores.

ENTRANCE, 87 and 89 BOWERY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

FURNITURE!

NEW STYLES! NEW STYLES!

PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING, AND CHAMBER SUITES, LADIES' WORK-TABLES, FLOWER-STANDS, AND FANCY CHAIRS, etc., etc.

WM. H. LEE,
Nos. 199 and 201 Fulton St.,
Between Broadway and Greenwich st., N.Y.

T. Brooks & Co.,

Furniture and Upholstery Warehouse,

Nos. 127 AND 129 FULTON ST.,

(Corner Sands street), BROOKLYN.

We use none but the best seasoned Wood, and the finest materials. Our Patterns are new and elegant in design, and our Workmanship unsurpassed.

CURTAINS IN EVERY STYLE.

PURE HAIR MATTRESSES AND SPRING UNDERBEDS.

Goods delivered in New York free of charge; also packed to any part of the country.

FURNITURE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

ALSO

Parlor Sofa and Secretary Bedstead,

With a full Spring and Hair Mattress.

Manufactured and Sold by

J. F. C. PICKHARDT,
167 Bleecker st., Cor. Sullivan.

Furniture

OF THE LATEST STYLE,

CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, AND CHAMBER SUITS, IN ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, AND MAPLE. RETAILING AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES AT F. KRUTINA'S MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS, NO. 96 AND 98 EAST HOUSTON ST., BETWEEN BOWERY AND SECOND AVENUE.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

T. C. SELLEW,

MANUFACTURER OF

DESKS,

AND OFFICE FURNITURE,
107 and 176 FULTON STREET,
NEW YORK.

LIBRARY FURNITURE TO ORDER.

INSURANCE.

THE UNITED STATES

Life and Casualty Insurance Co.

HOME OFFICE, 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City.
NEW YORK OFFICE, 96 Broadway, N. Y.
This company offers liberal terms to both Insurers and Agents.

J. B. CRUMP, Jr., Sec'y. EDWARD C. FISHER, Pres't.

MANHATTAN

Life Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

Offices Nos. 156 & 158 Broadway.

HENRY STOKES, PRESIDENT.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Vice-President.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
J. L. HALSEY, Secretary.
H. Y. WEMPLE, Assist. Sec'y.

ADVANTAGES TO INSURERS:

SMALLEST RATIO OF MORTALITY.
EXPENSES LESS THAN ANY CASH COMPANY.
LIBERAL MODES OF PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS.
INSURERS RECEIVE THE LARGEST BONUS EVER GIVEN.
DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY ON ALL PARTICIPATING POLICIES.
NO CLAIMS UNPAID.
ALL KINDS OF NON-FORFEITING LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES ISSUED.
POLICIES INCONTESTABLE.
ALL ENDOWMENT POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE AFTER ONE PAYMENT.

The following are examples of the operations of the last dividend:

POLICIES ISSUED IN 1864, ONLY FOUR YEARS AGO

Age at issue.	Amount Insured.	Premium Paid.	Added to Policy.	Total Am't Pol.
40	$10,000	$1,280	$3,573	$13,572
35	8,000	1,092	2,348	10,348
30	7,500	708	2,703	10,203
25	7,000	571	2,505	9,505

This is an entirely new plan, giving insurers the largest return ever made by any company in the same period.

GEORGE A. FRENCH, Manchester, N. H., General Agent for Maine and New Hampshire.

J. MASON EVERETT, Boston, Massachusetts, General Agent for Eastern Massachusetts.

O. L. SHELDON, Rochester, New York, Gen'l Agent for Northern New York.

R. J. BALL, Buffalo, New York, Gen'l Agent for Western New York.

L. D. WINDSOR, Erie, Pennsylvania, Gen'l Agent for Pennsylvania.

LEWIS, SPENCER & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, Gen'l Agents for Ohio, Indiana etc.

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

NEW YORK January 25th, 1868.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1867.

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1867, to 31st Dec., 1867	$7,922,015 75
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1867	2,888,109 71
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,100,125 46
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867	$7,597,123 16
Losses paid during the same period	$4,224,764 61
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$1,355,865 13

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks	$6,864,485 00
Loans, secured by Stocks, and otherwise	2,175,450 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	210,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	202,414 83
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	3,292,483 27
Cash in Bank	273,374 02
Total Amount of Assets	$13,198,177 11

Six per cent. Interest on the outstanding certificates o profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Fourth of February next

FIFTY per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1865 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Fourth of February next, from which date interest on the amount so redeemable will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled to the extent paid.

A dividend of Thirty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the Seventh of April next.

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN D. JONES, CHARLES DENNIS, W. H. H. MOORE, HENRY COIT, WM. C. PICKERSGILL, LEWIS CURTIS, CHARLES H. RUSSELL, LOWELL HOLBROOK, R. WARREN WESTON, ROYAL PHELPS, CALEB BARSTOW, A. P. PILLOT, WILLIAM E. DODGE, ROBT. G. FERGUSSON, DAVID LANE, JAMES BRYCE, FRANCIS SKIDDY, DANIEL S. MILLER, WM. STURGIS, CHAS. P. BURDETT, HENRY K. BOGERT, JOSHUA J. HENRY, DENNIS PERKINS, JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR., J. HENRY BURGY, CORNELIUS GRINNELL, C. A. HAND, B. J. HOWLAND, BENJ. BABCOCK, FLETCHER WESTRAY, ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR., GORDON W. BURNHAM, FREDERICK CHAUNCEY, JAMES LOW, GEORGE S. STEPHENSON, WILLIAM H. WEBB, PAUL SPOFFORD, SHEPPARD GANDY, ROBERT L. TAYLOR.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-President.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' BENEFIT Life Insurance Co.,

OFFICE,
No. 132 Broadway, New York.

CHARLES H. RAYMOND, President.

CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATIONS

$1,000,000.

PREMIUMS, POLICIES, AND DIVIDENDS ALL CASH!

ALL POLICIES ON THE MUTUAL PLAN.

DIVIDENDS AVAILABLE AT END OF SECOND YEAR AND ANNUALLY THEREAFTER.

Average Dividends have been to date as follows:
ON LIFE POLICIES, OVER 30 PER CENT. IN CASH.
ON ENDOWMENT POLICIES, OVER 22 PER CENT. IN CASH.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE AFTER SECOND YEAR.

H. B. ROBINSON, Secretary.
ROBERT A. GRANNISS, Ass't Sec'y.

HOME Insurance Company

Offices No. 135 Broadway, New York, and 151 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Cash Capital - $2,000,000 00
Assets July 1, 1863 - - - 3,730 981 00
Liabilities - - - - - - 126,493 15

Desiring to deal directly with its Customers, this Company will hereafter make a rebate from the Premium on Risks in the City, equal to the Commission heretofore paid as Brokerage.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-Pres't.
D. A. HEALD, 2d Vice-Pres't.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
GEO. M. LYON, Assistant Secretary.
T. B. GREENE, 2d Assistant Secretary.

SECURITY

INSURANCE COMPANY,

119 Broadway, N. Y.

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1868, $1,477,677 12.

FIRE AND INLAND INSURANCE ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

A. F. HASTINGS, President.
W. B. BUCKHOUT, Vice-President.
FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.
NATHAN HARPER, Ass't Secretary

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Office No. 161 Broadway, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS	55,473 60
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, April 1st, 1867	$255,473 60

ALFRED DOUGLAS, President.
JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.
ED. E. SATTERLEE, Assistant Secretary.

SECURITY

Life Insurance

AND

ANNUITY COMPANY,

31 and 33 Pine Street,

NEW YORK.

OFFICERS:

ROBERT L. CASE, President.
THEO. R. WETMORE, Vice-Pres't.
ISAAC H. ALLEN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD HAIGHT,
EDWARD WOOD,
CHARLES R. SWORDS,
JOHN F. UNDERHILL,
ROBT. LINDLEY MURRAY,
FRANCIS T. WALKER,
WILLIAM HUBBARD,
JOHN R. DRAPER,
JOSEPH F. KNAPP,
JAMES M. DRAKE,
JAMES BRETT,
FRANCIS PAYSON,
AUGUSTUS TABER,
JOHN W. GRAYDON,
ISAAC W. RUSHMORE, Brooklyn, L. I.
NATH. B. WEED, Darien, Ct.,
WM. H. WILLIS, New Hamburgh, N. Y.,
GEORGE INNIS, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,
ROBERT BOWNE,
CHARLES T. GOODWIN,
SIDNEY WINTRINGHAM,
EDWARD MARSHALL,
ROBERT L. CASE,
THEODORE R. WETMORE,
ISAAC H. ALLEN,
J. NELSON TAPPAN,
EDMUND TITUS,
CHARLES PELLOWS,
REUBEN H. UNDERHILL,
JOHN W. WILLETS,
R. R. WETMORE,
ROBERT B. HOWLAND,
SANDFORD R. KNAPP, Peekskill, N. Y.
JAMES BIGLER, Newburgh, N. Y.,
DAVID MOORE,
EDWARD C. JONES, New Bedford, Mass.

No Restriction on Travel, except in the Tropics.

Policies Incontestable after Three Annual Payments, except in case of Fraud.

This Company offers as great inducements to those PAYING THEIR PREMIUMS ALL

IN CASH

as any in the country, at the same time giving them the privilege of availing themselves of the

LOAN,

should the necessity arise.

ALL POLICIES ARE NON-FORFEITING AFTER THREE YEARLY CASH PAYMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE.

The Progress of this Company is Shown by Table the Annexed:

Year 1862.	Year 1863.	Year 1864.	Year 1865.	Year 1866.	Year 1867.	
1,094	3,253	2,134	1,418	898	211	New Policies.
1,094	3,253	2,134	1,418	898	211	No. of Policies issued each year.
988,000	609,701	328,847	161,411	86,258	22,423	Gross Receipts.
9,070,866	7,236,909	4,841,090	2,515,243	1,359,500	460,000	Amount Insured by New Policies.
1,256,300	755,398	228,371	175,130	95,759	27,226	Total Gross Assets.
					12,151	Increase over previous year in Gross Assets.

For General or District Agencies apply to the offices of the Company, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine street, N. Y.

☞ Liberal Commissions to experienced Agents.

"PARTICIPATION INSURANCE."

The only system of insurance under which a company's ability to pay its losses KEEPS FULL PACE with its increasing business and consequent increasing liability to incur loss, without imposing any liability whatever upon the holders of its Policies.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

102 Broadway, New York.

STATEMENT OF JULY 1, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	1,513,622 50
CASH ASSETS	$2,014,622 50

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY

nsures against loss and damage by fire on all kinds of buildings, merchandise, household furniture, farm property, including stock, RENTS, LEASES, and all other insurable property, at *reasonable rates of Premium*, on the PARTICIPATING PLAN, dividing three-fourths of the profits to its customers in scrip bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, redeemable in cash in the order of its issue, as rapidly as the accumulation represented by the scrip exceeds the sum of $500,000.

The scrip issues of this Company for 1857, '58, '59, '60, '61, and '62, are now being redeemed in cash.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice President.

A. A. LOW	A. A. Low & Brothers.
JOHN D. MAIRS	David Dows & Co.
S. B. CHITTENDEN	S. B. Chittenden & Co.
LORING ANDREWS	Loring Andrews & Sons
CARLOS COBB	
WM. T. COLEMAN	Wm. T. Coleman & Co.
WM. H. SWAN	Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
WILLIAM T. BOOTH	Booth & Edgar.
CHAS. M. CONNOLLY	Connolly & Co.
WILLIAM V. BRADY	
GEORGE W. LANE	Geo. W. Lane & Co.
CHAS. COMBY TABER	C. C. & H. M. Taber.
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK	Babcock, Brothers & Co.
HENRY C. BOWEN	Henry C. Bowen.
AURELIUS B. HULL	Fahnestock, Hull & Co.
JAMES FRASER	Fraser, Major & Co.
WILLIAM M. VAIL	
HIRAM BARNEY	Barney, Butler & Parsons.
LAWRENCE TURNURE	Moses Taylor & Co.
SHEPPARD GANDY	Sheppard Gandy.
GEORGE GRISWOLD	N. L. & G. Griswold.
SAMUEL A. SAWYER	Sawyer, Wallace Co.
CYRUS CURTISS	President Wallington Life Ins. Co.
WILLIAM D. MORGAN	E. E. Morgan & Son.
WM. ALLEN BUTLER	
URIEL A. MURDOCK	President Continental Bank.
D. H. ARNOLD	President of Mercantile Bank.
CHARLES LAMSON	C. H. Marshall & Co.
L. H. BRIGHAM	Late Brigham & Parsons.
WELLINGTON CLAPP	Late Clapp & Kent.
BRADISH JOHNSON	Johnson & Lazarus.
JOHN CASWELL	John Caswell & Co.
HENRY F. SPALDING	Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
JOHN PAINE	
JOSEPH BATTELL	Eggleston, Battell & Co.
ROBERT H. MCCURDY, late	McCurdy, Aldrich & Spencer.
GEORGE S. STEPHENSON	George S. Stephenson & Co.
GEORGE MOELY	E. Payen-Sedi & Co.
WM. M. RICHARDS	Richards & Collins.
JOHN H. EARLE	Earl & Cunningham.
HENRY EYRE	
CHARLES H. BOOTH	Charles H. Booth & Co.
EDWARD MARTIN	Cragin & Co.
HORACE B. CLAFLIN	H. B. Claflin & Co.

GYRUS PECK Secretary

THE

EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

No. 92 BROADWAY, N. Y.

WM. C. ALEXANDER, *President.*
HENRY B. HYDE, *Vice-President.*
GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, *Actuary.*
JAS. W. ALEXANDER, *Secretary.*

Cash Assets, - - $6,000,000.

Annual Premium Income, $4,000,000.

THE EQUITABLE'S RATIO OF TOTAL CASH DISBURSEMENTS FOR DEATH EXPENSES (EXCLUSIVE OF PROFIT DEMANDS TO POLICY-HOLDERS) TO CASH PREMIUM RECEIPTS HAS BEEN LESS DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER COMPANY DOING BUSINESS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

The Rank of "THE EQUITABLE" among all American Companies, as to New Business done since its organization, stands as follows:

In 1860 it was the NINTH. In 1864 and 1865 the SIXTH.
In 1861 the EIGHTH. In 1866 the FOURTH.
In 1862 and '63 the SEVENTH. In '67 (fiscal y'r) the SECOND.

It is unquestionably the most successful Company ever organized, and, for its years,

The Largest Mutual Life Insurance Company in the World!

THE

WASHINGTON Life Insurance Company,

155 Broadway, New York.

Cyrus Curtiss, PRESIDENT.
Matthew Mitchell, VICE-PRESIDENT.

W. A. Brewer, Jr., Secretary.
Cyrus Munn, Assistant Secretary.

Dr. B. W. M'CREADY, Medical Examiner.

Cash Assets over $1,500,000, and increasing more than Two Thousand Dollars per day above all Losses and Expenses.

A CLAUSE IN EACH POLICY SECURES IT FROM FORFEITURE.

All Dividends Non-Forfeitable by Charter.

The WASHINGTON is PURELY MUTUAL, and divides its profits among its policy-holders only.

Dividends, upon Contribution Plan, made and paid at the end of the first and every year, and applied to increase the amount of insurance, or as cash in payment of premium.

ALL POLICIES KEPT IN FORCE BY DIVIDENDS. Example:—Age 44, Policy $10,000, Annual Premium $364 60, with dividends amounting to $288, would be insured for $10,000 for 288 days (9 months and 18 days) after failure to pay the premium. In some cases the dividends would keep the policies in force for years.

Policies on a medium age become Self-sustaining in about Fifteen Years.

That the WASHING

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,
Sole Agents in New York for J. & P. COATS,
of Paisley, Scotland.

Clothing-manufacturers and purchasers of Spool Cotton for use on Sewing Machines, demanding the best and strongest

SIX-CORD,

Will find J. & P. COATS' No. 50, 60, & 70

Expressly adapted to their wants.

ALSO
CHURCH AND OFFICE
FURNITURE.
Children's Desks and Tables for Home Study.
☞ Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
Factory and Salesroom
26 Grove st., New York.

SHALER'S FAMILY SCALES
Are Indispensable to the Housewife.
Three sizes are now offered, weighing 12 lbs., 25 lbs., and 50 lbs. AGENTS AND THOROUGH CANVASSERS are finding profitable employment. More agents are wanted. Send for Pamphlet, containing descriptive price-list, etc.
ALVAH BUSHNELL, General Agent,
No. 32 Courtlandt street, New York.

OTIS
SAFETY
HOISTING MACHINERY.
OTIS BROS. & CO.,
No. 309 Broadway, New York.

The Independent.

A PLEA FOR SEPTEMBER.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., Sept. 14th, 1868.

EVERY day, for the last two weeks, the stages have dashed by our door overloaded, inside and out, with people bound homeward. Every day of the last week in August some mother said: "I cannot bear to take the children home; but then school begins the 1st of September, and we must go." Every day, when the mother said this, pathetic young voices chimed in: "Oh! dear, we don't want to go home. Never mind about school; we will catch up." Here and there a pale, nervous, overworked minister added his groan to the chorus: "I feel just as the children do. I really believe, if I can have but six weeks' vacation, it would be better for me to have it include the whole of September. The city August is not so exhaustive as the city September. But I must go to-morrow; and I shall lose in the next three weeks half that I have gained."

So the melancholy procession has moved off—family after family of those who most need to stay—and there are left now among these life-giving hills only the few free men and women on whom no chain of school, counting-room, or pulpit has hold. Into their hands the royal September pours its goods. So lavish of sun, of air, of color are these days, it seems to me sometimes as if they said to themselves and to us: "Let us eat, and drink, and delight, for to-morrow we die; and the winter cometh, in which all men must work." Roadsides and meadows are now clothed in purple and fine yellow of aster and golden-rod; bees still fare sumptuously every day, and innocently lay up stores of sweets, on which their cruel masters will feast; all the lanes are astir with the flittings of butterflies and moths; every morning some new and odd winged creature darts into your bed-room window by mistake; in the brown fields grasshoppers and crickets keep endless dance to time of their fine castanet wings; if you step with ever so cautious a foot upon their prickly floor, you interrupt their figures, and they leap out to right and left in impatient confusion; squirrels are hurrying about the woods, laying in winter provisions; flocks of birds sweep and wheel in the air, holding noisy autumn councils; orchards are yellow and red, and look gayer than when they were pink and white; maples have begun to work in their wonderful dyes, each night they hang out a new color; by and by, when the wind blows, and the leaves swing and flutter in the sun, there will be more dazzling scarlets, and golds, and greens, and crimsons than all the chemistry of pyrotechnists can make. All this beauty, and much more which there is not time to tell, and much more again which all time and all tongues have not found words subtle enough to convey, are for those who will abide here with the September.

Moreover, September has something greater than its beauty—and that is its air. Mornings, in which, from frosted silver, you drink a cordial whose secret medicine girds you with strength; noons, which spread before you the same wine gain, hotter and spicier, in service of gold twilights, which bring it still and still spicy, but cooled; and between each twilight and the next silver morning a blessed night, distilling the same balm in dews, which mean God's purposes of salvation, just as much as those which fell on the fleece at Jezreel—these make September days.

If we leave all this, and go into cities, what does September give us? Hot days, hot nights—often the hottest of the year; and air which is clogged with the unwholesome residues of the summer's neglect and decay. Walk to-day through Ninth and Tenth Avenues in New York, and you shall find more and worse smells than were there in August. Do not dare to be sure that their poison does not touch you in Fifth Avenue, because before the air-current reaches your doorstep it has been partially filtered, and is no longer so instantly offensive that you cannot bear it. Olfactories are, after all, coarse organs. Air may be utterly unfit to be breathed, and be doing deadly work, minute by minute, on delicate membranes, while our clumsy noses give us no warning. Half of the people who are going to die in New York in the course of the next four weeks, of dysentery or typhoid fever, do not know to-day that they are inhaling with every breath measurable particles of decayed vegetable and organic matter. They live up-town, in respectable neighborhoods, where there are no bad smells. But, for all that, they are doomed to die of poisoned air before the month is out. Physicians say frequently, in prescribing for a sickly child: "By all means, keep him out of the city until there has been a frost." This ought to be the law, and not the exception. All schools and colleges ought to so arrange their terms that the summer vacations should include the whole of September. There may be many difficulties in the way. They are of no consequence. Nothing is of consequence set over against health. Parents might easily regulate this, if they only would; just as they might reform all the other follies, abuses, and outrages which are now consolidated into what is called our system of education. Let a majority of the parents who are so fortunate as to be able to carry their children to the country in summer persist in keeping them there until the first of October, and schools would soon come to proper terms.

Then the poor little city children would also fare better; because they would not have to bear confinement and fatigue, in addition to heat and bad atmospheric conditions.

The other day, a mother, who was been obliged to keep five little children in the city through the summer, wrote to me: "The children have been well thus far; and I ascribe it in great measure to our having taken them out very often for a day in the country or on the water. Now that school has begun, we can have only Saturdays for these excursions; and I fear they will suffer."

Of course, they will. It is just so much withdrawn from their accumulating stock of health and strength. The noble Victor Hugo has permanently increased the health and stimulated the growth of the poor children in Guernsey by giving them a good meat dinner twice a month! Two good feasts a week on pure air would tell just as much on children's health and growth.

Three hundred thousand people read THE INDEPENDENT. If out of each three one would join me in this plea for September, we might get it for the children yet.

Pass it on! H. H

COURT CALENDAR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT:

ALLOW me to express my satisfaction at the particularly succinct style to which THE INDEPENDENT has reduced its "Ministerial Register." It is quite business-like and sufficient. I am the more impressed with it, very likely, from noticing that your Chicago cotemporary *advances* in the opposite direction.

It is very apt to set us on some Republican musings, of a light and good-natured kind, when we read in the *Times* newspaper, and all the newspapers that our cousins care for, how the Queen drove out of a morning with the Princess Helena in Windsor Park, or walked in the afternoon with other members of her family; or how Prince Leopold rode with General Sir John Somebody, K. C. B.; in fine, what was done by all and several of the distinguished personages that inhabit what Doctor Marigold calls the abode of royalty.

But why all the minor movements of men so very unworldly as most ministers undertake to be should be minutely chronicled in the newspapers I cannot quite understand. I am afraid I miss the wit of the thing. Really, not a column can I read in some religious publications about ministers without being puzzled. I begin, for example, with a curious calculadon (was it by Babbage's machine?) about how many years of preaching the ministers in a certain state had done in the aggregate; how many years particular classes had done; and, finally, the average time of service of a certain number now holding the pastoral office. Here I am moderately mystified at the very outset. Isn't preaching always going on, and almost everywhere? *Why* should this array of figures and parade of years be caused to pass before us? It is the eternal Fife—Is it not?—that preaching is chiefly concerned with?

I read on, and learn that a distinguished reverend professor and doctor from the metropolis preached in a particular church of a quiet city, on a particular Sunday; and then am told that this is the doctor's native city, and that here he received "his academic (?) education." I would remark, by the way, that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the academy is no lo..ger in existence.

A little further, and four highly respectable clergymen are presented in full regalia as having supplied the pulpit of another church, in another city, during the vacation of the pastor, who is also introduced by name.

Why is my attention called to these statements? To whom am I to hold myself as chiefly indebted for the information afforded me? Is it the church, or the minister, that is especially gazetted? Or am I possibly to understand that the facts are equally significant with respect to both?

Again: "Twelve Congregational clergymen are spending a part of their vacation at Mount Desert." Let me see. "Twelve?" Good! Same number as the patriarchs and apostles! "*Congregational* clergymen." What will the Episcopalians say to that? "Part?" "Part?" Maybe *their* vacation is six weeks. Bah! It's the *landlord's* trick! But why didn't he give their names and residences? Of course, he has them on his register.

I am moved to inquire, also, why am in..ster's *vacation* doings should be so much more noteworthy than his *vocation* doings. Are men who are quietly about their business doing nothing to speak of? But I observe that, if the Rev. Rural Parish, of Slowcoachville, holds his Thursday-afternoon service at the poor-house, or preaches his weekly sermon in District No. 4, or holds a social meeting in the Sykes neighborhood, or even takes his family to drive by the river-road, because a neighbor kindly proposed to lend him his horse and buggy, no notice whatever is taken of it.

Your Chicago cotemporary has made a strong forward movement, I may add, in the English speech; a movement which, for its originality and dash, deserves more notice than it has yet received. I refer to its use of a new tense. It might be called the historic present, or the English aorist, since it is without limits as to time. For instance, the Rev. Shallow Splurge, of Frogville, *receives* a call to Blowtown, *accepts* the call to Blowtown, *goes* to Blowtown; while his cousin, the Rev. Splurge Shallow, succeeds him at Frogville—salary $2,000 and the parsonage—all with a vivacity of movement that annihilates every distinction of past, present, and future more effectively than the Atlantic Cable.

E. C. C.

Financial & Commercial.

SOUTHERN TRADE.

THE *Journal of Commerce* don't like to have the trade of its "friends" down South interfered with. Very well. That is not at all surprising. That journal, in its zeal to help the rebels and give them again the sinews of another rebellion, would have New York and other Northern cities throw away a few hundred millions more in that direction. Just after the late war broke out, we piled up merchandise by ship-loads, and sent it South as a "peace-offering." They took the goods; and gave us war, Andersonville, and death, in payment.

Ever since the millennial days of Castle Garden, when goods and principles went together in the same box, we have tried to make the South willing to pay her honest debts. Poor indeed has been our success. We have ciphered ourselves out of difficulty again and again; but, somehow or other, our mercantile logarithms don't suit that latitude. Instead of getting out of the mire, we have only gone in deeper. For six or eight long and bloody years we have been trying in vain to cure our burnt fingers; and during the tedious process we have had plenty of leisure to take soundings in the fathomless depths of "Southern honor." We thought we had just found the *twinkling* of a ray of hope, when lo! the venerable pack of unreconstructed rebels—with Seymour and Blair to halloo stuboy—are telling the whole race of us—or such as they can catch on Southern soil—"*to be hanged.*" They don't like our principles or our arithmetic, and propose now to have us study astronomy from the lower end of a rope, "on a sour apple tree." Scientific and *lovely* they are, ain't they, Mr. *Journal of Commerce?* Bloodhounds, butcher-knives, revolvers, and hanging are, however, rather distasteful to peaceable citizens up North; and they would like a "change of fashion" about these days. Until that blissful period shall arrive, we shall mark all our bills going Southward C. O. D., and send them by the U. S. GRANT Express Co., early in November. Ding, dong! Keep off the track when the bell rings.

MONEY MARKET.

WE have all along predicted an easy money market this Fall; but the actual condition of financial affairs is more favorable to borrowers than we had anticipated. The outflow of currency to the West has not been so great as was expected; and the Southern demand, which will probably be increased next month to move the cotton crop, will not be likely to create any stringency. The bank statement shows a small increase in the legal-tender reserve, but a considerable falling off in the deposits. Call loans were made on Saturday at 3 per cent. on Government collaterals, while the current rate was about 4 per cent. on miscellaneous securities. Discounts are 6 to 7 per cent. Gold ranged at about 144¼, with great steadiness; but the bears operate with great confidence for a fall. On Monday it sold as low as 143¾.

The continued ease of the money market, and the largely increased earnings of the Western railroads, have stimulated speculators on the Stock Exchange, and so alarmed the bears, who have been selling short, in anticipation of a tight money market, that a rise has taken place in most of the speculative shares to an extent that has created more activity in Broad Street than has been witnessed before in a long time. New York Central took a sudden jump of six per cent. last week. Pacific Mail, the Northwestern stocks, Milwaukie and St. Paul's, Mariposa Preferred, Toledo, Wabash and Western, Canton Co., and several other long-neglected stocks, all took a start; and the whole market looks very active, and promises a greater rise in October. The brightening prospects of the Republican nominations since the great victory in Maine has undoubtedly had a good deal to do with this revival; and the increased demand for Government securities shows what may be realized when the whole people shall be convinced of the certainty of General Grant's election.

Border States bonds have been in more demand; and the moment it is found that reconstruction is to be established on a sound basis they will very rapidly rise in value.

The amount of gold in the Treasury on the 1st of September was $92,570,001; of which

the Government owned		$67,400,281
Since for customs, New York	$4,170,000	
At outports	4,000,000	12,500,388
Total		$79,900,664
Gold Interest paid, New York	$2,077,000	
Other offices	1,250,000	4,321,706
Gold now at disposal of Treasury		$75,587,958

From the bank statement for the past week there appears to be a decrease in the loans of $803,594, and in the circulation of $95,223; while in the legal-tenders, which includes three per cent. certificates, there is an increase of $343,372—a result not improbably due to the return flow of currency from the West, which, according to some estimates, was nearly equal to the amount remitted to that section. The totals of the last two statements are as follows:

	Sept. 12.	*Sept. 19.*
Loans	$272,055,000	$271,252,000
Specie	16,150,942	14,607,242
Circulation	34,159,926	34,064,696
Deposits	202,840,000	202,242,287
Legal-tenders	63,428,338	63,772,700

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN GOLD.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. SINKING FUND COUPON BONDS of the Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad Company, principal and interest payable in GOLD COIN, *free of Government tax*, are for sale at the office of the Company, 12 Wall street, at 95 per cent., and accrued interest in currency. At the present price of gold, the bonds pay an income of over 10 per cent., and in the estimation of the Company they are the cheapest first-class security offered in the market.

Pamphlets, giving further information, may be had at the office.

Government and other securities received in exchange at market rates.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

DRY GOODS.

THERE has been a very active business in dry goods during the past week; mostly, however, among the jobbers, who boldly took the initative step in reducing the price of staple domestic cottons below the prices demanded by the manufacturers. The movement does not produce the effect it was expected to; for the commission houses did not make concessions in response to this movement of the jobbers, and it is not unlikely that some of them will have to replace their stocks at prices above those they sold at.

In standard brown sheetings the prices have declined about half a cent a yard; but the transactions have not been extensive at the reduction.

In bleached shirtings and sheetings prices have been about the same as in brown goods, and with small sales.

Prints have been freely sold by the jobbers at less prices than were demanded by the manufacturers' agents; and the stock must have been so largely distributed that it is not unlikely the prices may stiffen up under a fresh demand.

Ginghams are in steady demand, and prices firm.

Rolled jaconets and cambrics are readily sold at quotations, and prices are firm.

Cotton flannels are a shade lower; but the season is favorable, and no great reduction can be anticipated in the prices of these goods.

In linseys there is a good business doing, and prices are firm.

In domestic dress-goods and muslin delaines there is a very fair business doing; and the new styles put upon the market this season compare very favorably with the foreign fabrics, which are heavily imported the present year. Hamilton, Lowell, and Manchester de laines are sold at 20 cents.

There is a very good demand for woolen shawls, and the manufacturers of these goods are doubtless doing well, as they ought to be, with the very heavy protective duty of forty per cent. *ad valorem* and fifty cents a pound on the imported articles. It is difficult to understand how the foreign manufacturers can compete with our own, at such odds against them. The duty on woolen and worsted shawls amounts to full seventy-five per cent., and on the coarser descriptions to eighty or ninety.

Woolens of all descriptions have been in better demand, and prices are well maintained; but the transactions have been limited in a certain degree in consequence of the Jewish holidays, which occurred last week—the Hebrews being more extensively interested in woolen and worsted goods than in any other class of fabrics.

In cloths there is a fair demand, and prices are steady for doeskins and beavers.

For better styles of fancy cassimeres the market is firm and not abundantly supplied.

Kentucky jeans are steady, but are in moderate demand only.

For blankets and flannels the demand is not so brisk as might be anticipated at this season; but the sale is steady, and prices remain unchanged.

Foreign goods are without marked change.

The sales of seasonable goods are pretty active, and there is a good demand for dark silks and millinery goods. Fine cloths and overcoatings command good prices. Merinos, dress-goods, and alpacas sell freely, and importers do not complain of the prices. The importations have been heavy, and the market is well supplied with all descriptions of seasonable goods.

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

(A Table of Quotations will be found in another column.)

BREADSTUFFS.—There has been an improvement in the demand for the medium and high grades of Western and State Flour since our last. The decline of last week induced a better demand, and a firmer feeling prevailed. New Spring, however, has been offered more freely, and the low grades have declined. Much of the new Spring offered has been soft and very difficult of sale; hence old Wheat extras (fresh ground) have been in better demand for the home and export trade and prices ruled firm, the supply being light; at the the close the market is irregular, the business being only moderate. Winter Wheats are steady, but Western Spring Wheats are lower and dull. Canadian Flour remains dull and prices are nominal. California Flour has been pressed on the market. Common brands are lower; while the better brands are steady, closing dull. Southern Flour has been in more active demand, the medium and better grades are firmer; at the close the market is dull and unchanged. Rye Flour has been pressed on the market, and prices have gradually declined, closing heavy. Corn Meal, too, has been offered more freely, and has declined; but at the concession there has been more activity. In Wheat, soon after our last review, the market was depressed, and prices declined, under more liberal receipts, both present and prospective. Advices from Europe being unfavorable, and with a rapid advance in freights, gave buyers a decided advantage, and sales could only be effected by submitting to much lower prices; this applies only to Spring. Winter, under very limited arrivals and a better milling demand, has improved, and the tendency is still upward for choice qualities. Ordinary descriptions have been very unsalable, though at the close these are offered less freely. White has been in moderate demand; all grades have declined, but the stock of Choice Western is limited. Of California, however, it is larger, and prices of this description are lower, and the tendency is downward. From the Northwest we have favorable advices of the Spring Wheat crop as threshing progresses. The average yield is stated to be 12½ bushels to the acre; but the yield of Winter Wheat, never of much importance, is still less so this season. The receipts of Wheat at the lake ports have not been equal to the general expectation. The marked decline in prices here has exerted a very depressing influence there, and farmers generally are not disposed to accept the prices offered. This, together with the bad roads, is retarding the movement to the seaboard very materially; and thus far the receipts at Milwaukie and Chicago have been equal to last year. Later in the season we feel confident of increased shipments, though the rapid decline of the present week cannot fail to restrict the autumn trade considerably. Our present stock is less than 300,000 bushels, and consists mainly of Winter. The demand for Spring has been chiefly confined to shipping; the current prices being relatively higher than flour; our millers hold off. At the close the market is irregular. Spring is lower but more active, while Winter is firm though dull. Barley has been in fair demand, but at lower prices, closing firm and in good demand. Barley Malt is only in limited demand and prices are nominal. Rye has been freely offered, but with a steady good demand prices are firm. Oats have fluctuated. The demand has been quite active, especially for New; but Old ruled dull and heavy, closing firm and active. Corn has been in good demand, but under liberal receipt prices declined. Advices from Europe have been unfavorable. At the close the market is firm and active.

BROOM CORN.—The demand has been limited, and prices are unsettled at 9@15 cts. per lb., cash.

COAL.—The demand for Domestic has not been so active, though fair for the season. The receipts are larger than last year, and the stock increasing. Sales from yard at $4@$6 per ton. Foreign is in good demand and is steady.

COFFEE.—A very fair demand has prevailed for Rio Coffee during the past week, jobbers being the principal buyers; though few, if any, operate beyond immediate wants. Strictly prime grades are scarce and firm; but on low and medium qualities we note considerable irregularity, with the advantage rather in buyers' favor. The supply is large and increasing. Java is neglected. Maracaibo has met with a brisk trade inquiry, but without change to note in values. We quote at 9¼@11 cts. for fair to good cargoes Rio, in bond; 13@21½ cts. for R o in parcels, duty paid; 21@23½ cts. for Java; 15@17 cts. for Maracaibo; and 15@16½ cts. for Laguayra.

COTTON.—Following our last report prices dropped off to 25 cts. for Middling Uplands; but, the Southern market strengthening up about this time, buyers became rather more plenty, and sellers have latterly recovered 1¼ cts. of the recent heavy decline. The demand has been largely from spinners, though fair from exporters, and a few lots were taken on speculation. The supply here in store is reduced to a very small compass, and the receipts have been unexpectedly light; but parcels on pier are sold freely as soon as landed, and offerings to arrive continue large. The general crop accounts are good; though in some sections of Georgia and through all the Sea Islands the caterpillar is creating great havoc. At the close the market is fairly active, at 26¼ cts. for Middling Uplands to 27@27¼ for do. New Orleans and Texas.

FLAX.—Old is scarce, and the first arrivals of New are taken promptly at 19@23 cts. per lb., cash.

GUANO.—A good demand for Peruvian, at $80@$90, currency, per ton, small lots, and $50 per ton, gold.

HAY.—The market continues dull and prices are nominal. Shippers are out of the market, owing to the British Government prohibiting the importation of American Hay. In retail lots we find a fair business at full prices.

MOLASSES.—The demand has been very active since our last and quite general, refiners and the trade operating freely, and a few lots going into the hands of distillers. Prices on all grades show a very decided improvement, and are very firm, in view of the reduced and easily controlled supply. We quote at 30@35 cts. for Centrifugal, 36@42 cts. for Clayed, 40@55 cts for Muscovado, 48@68 cts. for Porto Rico, and 45@67 cts. for English Island.

OILS.—American Linseed has been in very active demand, and at lower prices, closing firm. In Crude Fish Oils we note an advance, and a fair business was done. Lard Oil remains firm, and we have had a fair demand. Other Oils are unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—A comparatively light jobbing demand, and a stronger desire on the part of holders to realize, has had a depressing influence upon the market for Mess Pork, and prices have gradually receded some 50 cts. per bbl. At the close there is very little doing, and the feeling is heavy. Other styles are quiet but steady. We quote Old Mess (nominally) $28 50@$28 75, New Mess $28 70@$28 75, Prime Mess $26 62½@$26 75, Prime $24, Extra Prime $24 25@$24 50, Rumps $28 25@$28 50, and City Mess $31@$31 25. For future delivery, Mess sold early in the week at $28 50, sellers' option, and $28 90@$29, buyers' option, October, but closes nominal. Beef has been a trifle more active, but are rather pressing sales. Prices weak and irregular on all grades. We quote at about $12@$20 for Plain Mess, and $20@$24 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef is still offered for the winter deliveries; but buyers cannot be induced to operate, and rates remain nominal. Beef Hams are offered with great freedom, and are down to $26@$30 per bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand, and prices on all kinds are very much depressed. We quote at about 12¾@13¾ cts. for Dry Salted Shoulders, 13¾@14 cts. for do. Hams, 17@17½ cts. for Pickled Hams, and 18@18½ cts. for Smoked Hams. Bacon is fairly active under a strong pressure to sell, and prices without strength, closing at 14½ cts. for Cumberland Cut, 16 cts. for Short Rib, 16¾ cts. for Short Clear, and 17@17¼ cts. for Ice Cured stock. Lard has been devoid of activity, and, with a trifle greater inclination to realize, prices have rather favored the buyer, showing some weakness still as we write. No 1 is quoted at 19¼ cts., City 19¾ cts., Steam 19¼@20¼ cts., and Kettle Rendered 20¾@20¾ cts.

SEEDS.—A limited demand for Clover Seed at 13¾@14 cts.; the supply is liberal. Timothy Seed is in fair demand at $3@$3 25 per bush. Rough Flaxseed is in fair demand, and is firm at $2 80@$2 85 per bush.

SUGARS.—The weakness noted at the close of our last report resulted in a reduction of about ¼ ct. per lb. on all refining grades. Latterly, however, the demand has improved very materially, and a portion of the decline is recovered, though there is still some little irregularity. We quote at 10¾@11¾ cts. for fair to good Refining, 11¾@11¾ cts. for fair to good Grocery, and 11¾ cts. for No. 12 Box Dutch Standard. The supply of Raw is good, but the offerings are moderate. Refined are dull at 15½ cts. for Powdered, Granulated, and Crushed; 14½@14¾ cts. for Soft White; and 13¾@14¼ cts. for Yellow.

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MERCHANT IN THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 21, 1868.

The following are the wholesale net cash prices of all the leading styles of Domestic Dry Goods sold in the New York market. It is confidently believed that this information, specially reported to THE INDEPENDENT, (and more perfectly than to any other newspaper in the city), is worth, to every dry goods merchant, ten times the subscription price of the paper

PRINTS.

Merrimack, W	15½	Amoskeag	12½
Merrimack, D	15¾	Lowell	12½
Cocheco, L	13¾	Wamsutta	9
Berages	13	Victory	10¼
Pacific	13	Wauregan	13
American	13¾	Arnold	11
Dunnells	13	Hamilton	13
Allens	12	Richmond	13
Manchester	13¾	Gloucester	13
Freemans	15¾	Mourning	11½
Briggs	10¾	Lancaster	12½
Nanasan	13½	Oriental	12½

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	18	Hartford	14½
Keystone	16	Roanoke	11½
Caledonia	17	Glasgow	17

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Amoskeag, A	4-4 16	Pocasset	4-4 16
Lawrence, C	4-4 15¾	" F	3-4 11¾
" F	4-4 14	Pepperell, E	4-4 15
" O	7-8 14	" R	14
" M	4-4 12	" Q	13
" H	3-3 12½	" N	12
Pacific, Extra	4-4 15¾	"	7-8 12½
" H	4-4 15¾	"	3-4 11¾
" L	4-4 13¾	"	9-4 47½
Atlantic, A	4-4 16	"	10-4 53¾
" B	4-4 15½	Boot, R	15
" D	4-4 13½	" D	13
" N	3-4 11	Appleton, A	16
Superior, IXL	4-4 14	Lacoula, D	14½
Shawmut, C	4-4 15	" E	14
Agawam, F	4-4 13	" F	14
Black A	15	" G	13
Massachusetts	4-4 14	Lyman, E	4-4 16
" BB	4-4 13	" F	4-4 15
" E	7-8 13	" G	4-4 13
Indian Head	4-4 16	Utica	4-4 22
"	3-4 14	Indian Orchard, A	4-4 16¾
Exeter, A	4-4 13	" G	4-4 13¾
" B	4-4 11	"	9-8 15
Medford	4-4 15	"	RR 15
Augusta	4-4 14½	Great Falls, H	W 12
"	4-4 13	"	S 13
Gilbon	4-4 13	"	J 4-4 14
Pittsfield, A	4-4 12½	"	M 13
Kennebec	4-4 10¾	"	R 13
Everett, A A	4-4 14	Cabot, A	4-4 16
Shannon	4-4 12	"	E 4-4 15
Bedford, R	3-4 11	Dwight, A	4-4 15
Conestio Co, E	8¾	"	4-4 11¾

BLEACHED MUSLINS.

New York Mills	4-4 35	Dwight	4-4 18
Wamsutta	4-4 23½	Ballou & Son	4-4 15½
"	7-8 21¾	"	7-8 13
Tuscarora	4-4 20	Lonsdale	4-4 18
Williamsville	4-4 20	"	7-8 17½
Bates	4-4 20	Hill	Cambric 17
White Rose	4-4 17	"	15
Forestdale	4-4 15	Bartlett	2-4 15¾
Indian River, X	12½	"	3-4 inch 14½
" XX	13	"	Blanket 16
Attawaugan, X	13½	James Sheeting Mills	4-4 15½
" XX	15	"	3-4 inch 14¾
Masonville	4-4 15	"	7-8 inch 13½
Blackstone	4-4 15	Great Falls, J	7-8 14
Hope	4-4 14	"	K 4-4 13
Langdon	4-4 15	"	L 4-4 14½
" 42-inch	19	"	Q 4-4 16½
" 46-inch	21	Red Bank, X	4-4 15¾
Waureegan	4-4 18	Waltham, X	15¾
Pemperell	4-4 15	"	16
"	4-4 15	" 42-inch	42½
"	9-4 50	"	9-4 40
"	10-4 60	"	10-4 50
Utica	7-8 22	Franklin M'f'g Co	4-4 14½
"	4-4 25	Bay Mills	4-4 10
"	9-4 29¾	Putnam, A	4-4 18½
"	10-4 37½	"	B 7-8 11¾
Boot, R	4-4 14	Green, G	4-4 15½
" W	4-4 14	Amoskeag, A	4-4 16½
Androscoggin	4-4 18	"	4-4 13½
Canoe	8-4	Whitesville	4-4 16
		"	7-8 12½

DENIMS.

Amoskeag	30	Otis Company, CC	28
York	30	BB	28
Cocheco	25	" AA	30
Northfield	25	Warren Brown	18
Oakland	20	Lewiston, Brown	20¾
Worsted Manf	25	Columbian	30
Union	17		

STRIPED SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag	24	Whittenton, A	22½
"	20¾	" BB	19
Uncasville	18½	" C	15
American	14¾	Earl	15¾
Hamilton	24	Thorndike	22½
Everett	17		

TICKS.

York, 30-inch	25	Thorndike	17
York, 32-inch	32½	Methuen, AA	32
Amoskeag, A C A	35	Hamilton, Regular	26
" B	30	Willow Brook	31
" R	25	Everett	20
" D	30	" Extra	30
" D	30	Hampden, CC	20
Conestoco	34	Pittsfield	17½
" Extra	28	Pittsfield	16
Swift River	17		

CORSET JEANS.

Amoskeag	19½	Pepperell	15
Lacoula	14	Bates	17
Manchester Fancies	16	Indian Orchard	12½
New Market	14	Everett	14

BROWN DRILLS.

Amoskeag	18	Appleton	18
Pepperell	18	Belmont	16
Lacoma	18	Augusta	16
Shark, A	13	Winnipeg	14½

DELAINES.

Pacific	20	Lowell	20
Hamilton	20	Rosaries	19
Manchester	20	Atmores	21

CANTON FLANNELS.

Hamilton	21½	Ellerton T	17½
Laconia	20	"	16
Pemberton, C	20	Amoskeag	24
" A	26	Nashua	18

Dry Goods.

Our Fall Importations of **DRESS GOODS** are now arriving, and we are offering for the inspection of both Jobbers and Retailers a most desirable selection of British, French, and German Goods; also, of Hosiery, and Linen, and White Goods. We have also unusually good stocks of Prints and Domestics, Woolens, Yankee Notions, Carpets, Flannels, etc.; all marked at **Low Prices.** Closest buyers solicited to call.

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IS RECOMMENDED BY THE MUSICAL PROFESSION,
by the Press, and by the Conservatories of Music of New York and Brooklyn as the
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Warerooms No. 429 Broome street, New York.

"SWAMP FEVERS.
The sun is generating atmospheric poison in all marshy districts at this season, and Fever and Ague and Remittent Fever are more or less prevalent in all such localities. But mark this: it is optional with their inhabitants whether they will shake and burn, or not. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will invariably arrest an attack of malarious fever if taken when the symptoms first appear; while few hours. It is an absolute specific for intermittents of every type. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

Barlow Stevens,
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